

## GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.

The Fashions for Early Spring are Beginning to Show and the Favorite Styles are Already Seen in Our Purchase of New Fabrics that will be the Favored and Leading Choice.

### CIRCULAR SKIRTS, GORED SKIRTS PLAISED SKIRTS AND PLAIN SKIRTS,

Each have their own Advocates and will be Noticeably in Vogue.

The Materials are on our counters and our Dress Goods Department is effectively bright with late arrivals. Shades of Green are prominent, ranging from the Pale Seafoam to the Brilliant Grass and Emerald Shades. These in Albatross.....

50c

In Cashmere and Nun's Veiling.....

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87c, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75

Mohair Dress Materials in Mixtures of Brown and Dark Blue, of extra weight, sure to do long service, width 42 inches, costing only.....

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29c

Special values in Real Habutai, one yard wide.....

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Embroidered Linen Lawn Nothing more dainty for Waists, the patterns very neat and not obtainable later in the season. A half dozen latest out, width 31 inches and price only.....

50c

White English Madras This is another very select Waisting in Super Mercerized Finish, width 32 inches. Price.....

42c

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Possibly the Very Best Dress Wear for Little Money. Really close imitation of the 1.00 Silk Taffet, in dark colors, small figures, yard wide.....

12 1=2c

ROOM PAPERS --- All the latest patterns from the very low cost to the most expensive, in Our Annex Store. \* \* \* \* \*

## KITTERY LETTER

### Newsy Items From Across The River

### SECRET ORDERS HAVE BEEN VERY ACTIVE

### Pepperell Memorial To Be Erected at Kittery Point

### GOSSIP OF A DAY COLLECTED BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Kittery, March 19. The secret orders of Kittery have been very active this Winter. Two, the Knights of Pythias and the Good Templars, have had elaborate anniversary observances and the first named order has been busy in other ways. Naval Lodge of Masons has also shown much activity and is now planning a lodge of sorrow on the date of the funeral services of Paul Jones at Annapolis, April 24. The Odd Fellows and Red Men, too, have given evidence of increasing prosperity.

There is every prospect that the number of Summer visitors in this town will be greater than ever the coming Summer.

The proposition to dredge Pepperell's Cove has awakened a great deal of interest in this town.

The general health of the town at the present time is not good as it might be. There are several cases of contagious diseases and many people are suffering from severe colds and influenza.

The local electric railway suffered much less from the recent storms than others in this vicinity.

A regular meeting of the Odd Fellows and a regular meeting of the Odd Fellows Hall this evening.

Three Kittery boys, Elmer Bowden, Fred Trefethen and William Lawson, left this morning for Lynn, Mass., where they have secured positions with the General Electric Company.

Moses Goodwin of North Kittery was in Boston on business on Saturday.

### Kittery Point

The Pepperell Association is soon to erect a bronze tablet to the memory of Sir William Pepperell at the foot of the lot in which is his tomb. It will be on a knoll by the roadside, nearly across the street from the Sir William Pepperell mansion.

Rev. Clarence P. Emery, who has been ill with tonsillitis, has now a mild case of diphtheria and his house was quarantined on Saturday.

Miss Elizabeth Thaxter and Miss Katherine Jennison, who have been visiting at the house of Mrs. Titcomb at Cutts Island, returned to their home in Cambridge, Mass., on Saturday.

Philip D. Leighton of Portsmouth was visiting friends in town today.

Ralph Plaisted, who has a position at Amesbury, Mass. passed Sunday at the home of his parents.

A fleet of fishing schooners arrived in the lower harbor last night from the bay, where they have set trawls, this being the first fishing fleet of any size in the bay this Winter.

### PLENTY OF GREEN

Navy Yard Workman Was Very Liberally Decorated

A well known workman of the construction and repair foundry at the navy yard was the subject of a good joke on Saturday, and one that surprised him more than anything that has taken place since he shouldered a musket in the Queen's army.

On the arrival of the workmen at the yard on Saturday, every one of his shopmates could be seen with a sprig of green in honor of Ireland's apostle. He being from the Emerald Isle and without the colors on St. Patrick's day, they wanted to give him "the hook", all the way to

## ANSWER IS MADE

### To Baer By President John Mitchell

### THE LATTER EXPRESSES KEEN DISAPPOINTMENT

### At Refusal of Operators To Consider The Miners' Terms

### WILLING, HOWEVER, TO AGAIN MEET THE OPERATORS IN CONFERENCE

Indianapolis, March 19.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America has mailed to George F. Baer, chairman of the anthracite coal operators' committee, his reply to the committee's communication rejecting the demands of the miners' organization. The letter in part follows:

"Referring again to your communication dated March 10th with accompanying documents and to our reply thereto, I write to say that I have submitted to our committee the answer made by your committee to the propositions presented by us. It is unnecessary to state that we are deeply disappointed to learn that our demands were rejected in toto, and that our arguments in favor of them had received so little consideration at your hands that they were practically ignored in your reply to us.

"We have again reviewed the scale presented for your consideration; have compared it with the scale of wages paid for similar classes of labor in other coal-producing states and districts and we are satisfied beyond the peradventure of doubt that the wages proposed are not in excess of, indeed that they are not so high as the wages paid in the bituminous mining districts of our country.

"Judging from the language employed in your answer to us, it is perfectly evident that we failed to make clear or that you failed to understand the real import of the propositions submitted by us.

"We wish to assure you that we are not unmindful of the great public interests involved in this controversy as to our future relations, neither are we unappreciative of the splendid efforts made by the anthracite coal strike commission to establish a relationship between us that would insure a just and permanent peace; but, if you will refer to the award of that commission, you will find that the commission itself was in doubt as to the permanency of its findings, and expressed the hope that at the expiration of the award, the

relations of operators and employees will have so far improved as to make impossible such a condition as existed throughout the country in consequence of the strike in the anthracite region. We had entertained the hope that our adherence to the letter and the spirit of the award and the absence of local or general strikes during the last three years would have appealed more strongly to your confidence and that we might reasonably expect serious considerations of our claims at this time.

"While it may be true that on the part of the operators there has been no serious cause for complaint during the last three years, we wish to assure you that in expressing this opinion you do not reflect our views. Not only has there been criticism among the miners, but, what is more important, there exists much cause for criticism and complaint. To such an extent is this true that we feel it incumbent upon us to say that we cannot with any degree of contentment or satisfaction continue to work under present conditions.

"However, we repeat that the interests involved are so vast that we are not willing to break off negotiations without first making further efforts to reconcile our differences. We therefore propose that further conference or conferences be held between now and the first of April.

"If this suggestion meets with your approval we will be pleased to arrange with you a date upon which our joint committee may reconvene.

### NOW OPEN ALL DAY

### Railroad Ticket Office Hours Have Been Changed

Dana B. Cutter, ticket agent at the railroad station, informed a Herald man today (Monday) that the office from now on will be open during the day from 7.15 a. m., until 5.30 p. m., and tickets can be purchased for any point during those hours.

This will be a great advantage over the old hours when the office was closed between trains.

### OUT OF COMMISSION

### Bridge Smashed by a Barge of the Dredging Fleet

The bridge at York Creek on the York Harbor and Beach branch of the Boston and Maine railroad is temporarily out of commission.

One of the barges of the dredging fleet at work broke away during the last storm and swung against the bridge, knocking out one section of piling. Repairs will immediately be made.

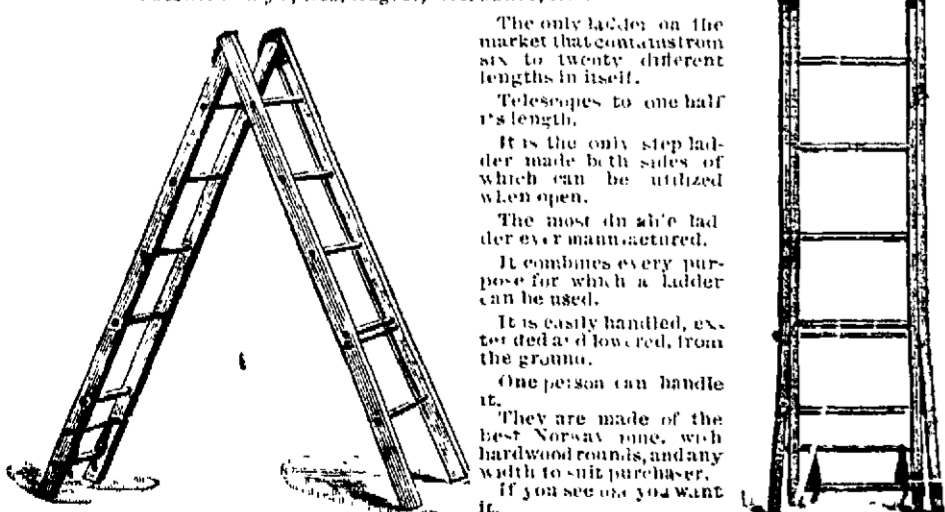
### ADMIRAL ENDICOTT REAPPOINTED

President Roosevelt has reappointed Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott chief of the bureau of yards and docks of the navy department. The new appointment will cover the period from the expiration of Admiral Endicott's present term on April 15 to the date of his retirement, Nov. 1.

## THE BEST LADDER MADE ANYWHERE

Is the Improved Combined Step and Extension Ladder.

Patented July 9, 1895, Aug. 11, 1896, Jan. 2, 1899.



A. P. Wendell & Co., 2 Market Square.

Wood Letters, Scrolls and Ornaments for Signs a Specialty.

Plate Rail with Brackets and Combination Plate Rail and Picture Moulding

Picture Mouldings to Match all Papers.

GARDNER V. URCH

No. 23 Hanover Street.

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## ST. PATRICK'S DAY

### Hibernians Enjoy A Pleasant Banquet In Freeman's Hall

The local division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians held a banquet in honor of St. Patrick's day in Freeman's Hall on Sunday evening.

The exercises, which were in keeping with the spirit of the festival were much enjoyed.

### BRIDGE NEARLY FILLED

The work of filling the Brave Boat Harbor bridge, a wooden structure on the York Harbor and Beach branch of the Boston and Maine railroad, has been nearly completed by the men of the road department. So far has the work progressed that the stringers of the trestle have been removed and the tracks are now being laid on the filling.

### ODD FELLOWS GOING TO LYNN.

Two hundred Odd Fellows will go from this city to East Lynn tomorrow (Tuesday) evening on a special train, where they will be the guests of the East Lynn lodge. There will be degree work, an entertainment and a banquet.

OH, HOW GOOD

Five hundred varieties of confectionery bear the Seal of Necco Sweets. This makes it easy for you, before buying, to be sure of getting delicious, wholesome confections. The acme of the candy-maker's art is reached in

Lenox Chocolates

Delicate shades of exquisite flavor hidden beneath a rich covering of chocolate. Each one brings the pleasure of anticipation for each one has a new surprise in store for you. Nuts, creams, caramels, nougat, fruits, in delightful succession, tempting you to taste just one more. Look for the seal on each box. No matter what kind of candy you want. It means the same for each one of the 500 varieties—the best of its kind.

NEW ENGLAND CONFECTIONERY CO.,  
Summer and Melcher Sts., Boston, Mass.



# ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND

Details as to Method of Choosing Members of Parliament.

## VOTING LASTS FOR DAYS

System of Dividing the Country into Districts—Who are Entitled to Cast Ballots—Work of Presiding Officer—Any Male Person May Become a Candidate.

By Royal proclamation the King terminates the existing parliament and by the same proclamation his majesty calls the Parliament about to be elected to meet, says the Chicago News.

He orders the chancellors of Great Britain and Ireland to issue writs for nominations and pollings in town and country. In the first instance these writs go to the sheriffs and in the second to the mayors. They require that the elections shall be held in a specified period and leave to each responsible official the duty of fixing the most convenient day. The result is that the polling is spread out over a fortnight or more, Orkney and Shetland coming in at the tail of the returns long after the general result is known.

Formerly writs were returnable within fifty days of issue, but quicker facilities of communication have reduced the time to thirty-five days. Writs used to be carried by dignified messengers of the crown; at present they take their chances with picture postcards and ordinary letters. Personal service of writs, with the ceremony of affixing the great seal, survives only in the case of the sheriffs of the counties of London and Middlesex. However, the precaution is taken of requiring a memorandum from every recipient setting forth the day and the hour the writ was delivered.

Before the ballot act of 1872 the process of nomination was a picturesque and sometimes exciting proceeding. The candidates attended at the hustings and were proposed and seconded in laudatory speeches addressed to "the free and casual electors," and to the casual crowd that collected in the hopeful expectation of a row. A show of hands was called for by the returning officer, but this was always demanded by one or other of the candidates. The disorderly scenes that took place and the possible intimidation of voters caused the ballot act to be passed.

To the presiding officer belong all the duties of managing the polling. His work is scheduled with great minuteness, covering every moment of his time from 8 a. m. until he hands over to the returning officer the sealed packets of votes at the close of the count. One of his first cares is to see that the ballot box is empty and to demonstrate this fact to those present, when he must look it and seal it. He is responsible for the proper stamping of the voting papers (with a cross opposite candidates' names) and the correct ticking off of names from the register. He regulates the number of voters admitted to the room at one time. He administers the oath when there is any doubt cast on the identity of a voter, gives another ballot paper in place of any spoiled, gives a tendered ballot paper to any person who applies to vote after another has voted in his name, which vote has to be put into a separate packet.

The presiding officer has also personally to mark the ballot paper of any voter incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause, or who, being a Jew, objects to mark a ballot paper on Saturday. Occasionally it is his duty to give personally to custody for perscription, in which case he marks the vote "protested against the personation." As the clock strikes 8 p. m. the doors are closed and only those who have already received papers are allowed to vote. The counting is generally done by experienced bank clerks. Its monotony is sometimes relieved by the returning officer's inspection of the papers rejected by the inspectors because they are apparently improperly marked.

The voters entitled to take part in the election are those whose names are on the register. Registration was introduced after the reform act of 1832, and the present law affords much more satisfactory means of proving and testing claims to vote than the rough-and-ready methods formerly in use. Lists of voters are made out by local authorities and carefully revised, in England by barristers appointed for the purpose, in Scotland by the sheriff or his substitute in a registration court. The persons entitled to be placed on the register are male persons over 21, not being peers, not disqualified by alienage, office, or employment, unsoundness of mind, conviction for crime or corrupt practices, or receipt of parochial relief and possessing the proper qualifications required by law.

### Brazilian Ant Gardens.

Brazilian ants make little gardens in the tree tops and sow them with pineapple and other seeds. The gardens are found of all sizes, some containing only a single sprout and others a densely grown ball as large as a man's head.

Kind Lady—Here's a nickel; but what are you crying about, little boy? Boy—I ain't cryin'. Dis is me regular face—Golden Days.

Idleness and drunkenness will entice a man—and a town—with rags; but industry, sobriety and righteousness are great gain.

## SEMINOLE WHIPPING POST

Punishment for Horse Stealing as Inflicted in Indian Territory.

By the specific wording of a treaty with the United States government, the Seminole Indians are permitted to use the whipping post as a means of punishment, says a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. Of the five civilized tribes only Seminoles resort to this barbaric method of dealing out justice. They have their own courts and their own judges, who have original jurisdiction and from whose judgment here is no appeal. Capital punishment for the crime of murder was originally in vogue, but has not recently been administered, as this branch of criminal procedure has been delegated to the United States courts.

The whippings are always public. In order that the spectacle may instill a proper fear in the hearts of those who are inclined to the commission of crime. Recently an Italian named Solomon Mitchell stole a horse. He was pursued by the Indian police and placed under arrest. His trial took place before John Brown, chief of the Seminoles, who found him guilty and fined him \$50 or 50 lashes. As the prisoner could not pay the fine, the date for his public whipping was announced.

The young Indian walked alone to his humiliation and punishment. No officers were near him. He held his head erect and did not deign to recognize any of his friends in the crowd that surrounded the tree where he was to be tied. A ladder 12 feet long lay on the ground under the tree. He took his place in the very center of the ladder. He removed his coat and shirt. Two Indian police then advanced from the crowd and tied his feet to the ladder. He raised both arms above his head and they were tied to the limb of the tree. Two more Indians then stepped forward, and each took a position on either side of the ladder. This served as a means of holding the culprit.

The two Indian police secured hickory whips about three feet long and half an inch in thickness at the largest end and tapering down to a quarter of an inch. The blows descended with the monotonous regularity of canvasmen driving stakes for a circus tent. At first the victim winced and low moans escaped his clenched jaws. As the whipping proceeded there was no evidence of pain, the flesh being apparently made senseless by the blows. No blood was drawn, but purple welts encircled the body and raised like ropes of discolored flesh.

After the last blow had been struck, each of the policemen administering 25, the prisoner was untied. He paid no attention to the crowd and seemed utterly unmindful that the gaze of the tribe was directed toward him. With a nervous movement he put on his shirt, coat and hat and walked from the tree. The crowd parted to allow him to pass. One girl left the crowd and ran after the disgraced athlete. He waved her away with an intolerant gesture. She dropped down at the foot of a tree and assumed an attitude of abject despondency. The horse thief vanished in the woods.

### Biggest Bug in the World.

To the Hercules beetle, a giant among insects, which is found in certain portions of Central and South America, as well as in the island of Dominica, one of the British West Indies, belongs the distinction of being the biggest bug in the world. In appearance this creature is anything but prepossessing, and looks as if it belonged with pink snakes, purple spiders and other creatures of the imagination. It is a common trait of tourists and travelers to make little of anything seen in foreign lands, especially in the little West Indian islands, and to declare that similar things of vastly greater size or better quality occur in "God's country." When they run across the Hercules beetle, however, they are obliged to acknowledge themselves beaten.

Although so formidable in appearance, this insect is perfectly harmless. It lives in the heavy forests and feeds on the sweetish sap or gum of native trees. The larva, or grub, is about four inches long and as thick as a man's thumb and looks like a huge white maggot. It is considered a delicacy by the native negroes and caribs, who roast it in hot ashes and say that it tastes like roasted nuts.

Clumsy in appearance, the Hercules beetle possesses great powers of flight, and in the outlying villages it is not uncommon for one of these huge creatures to enter the native houses, being attracted thereto by the lights. The inevitable result is a prompt extinguishing of the candle by the wind created by the beetle's buzzing wings, accompanied by screams from the inmates of the house, who imagine a jumble, or evil spirit, has invaded their dwelling.

A popular belief among the natives is that the Hercules beetle saws off limbs of trees by grasping them between the two horn like appendages and flying round and round. This is a manifest impossibility, as the insect has but little power in the horns, and, moreover, the upper one is lined with a soft, velvety hair, which would be rubbed off at once by any friction.

The filmy paper called tissue paper was originally made to place between tissue of gold or silver, to prevent its fraying or tarnishing when folded.

An ounce of prevention saves the price of a diagnosis.

## MEXICO'S FEAST OF SOULS

Celebration by Mexicans in Honor of Dead Spirits.

The Feast of the Souls is celebrated by the mestizos and Indians of Old Mexico each year as regularly as Americans celebrate Christmas and the Fourth of July. They give presents to the children on this day, but presents that would horrify an American child, for many of them are reminders of death.

The Feast of the Souls lasts two days, during which the spirits of the dead are supposed to come back to the world and visit their bodies in the graves and their friends and relatives. The souls of children come on the first day and the souls of the older folk on the second.

A week before the coming of the dead such cities as Puebla and Cholula, where the people are largely mestizos and Indians, begin to put on a holiday appearance. Everybody cleans house and gets out his best clothes. The public markets, plazas and street corners are thronged with gift sellers.

Standing behind the board on which the stock of toys is displayed the hawk calls out his wares. Some of their invitations to buy are: "Here are the finest skeletons in the row." "Our dead people are the sweetest of all." "These are the skulls you say your sales did."

The throngs go from place to place buying what they can afford, the wealthier getting the most elaborate muertos, and the poor peons satisfying their children with a candy skeleton or picture. You can buy birds and animals made out of plaster, pewter and wood as well as candy, but the ordinary half breed boy or girl would rather have a real muerto, so most of the mezitzo gifts are of this kind.

On the morning of the first day of the feast every child expects toys. On getting out of bed he clamors, "Papa, mamma, give me my death!" Children go from house to house, and after a polite exchange of greetings, casually say, "Mi afrenda, señor" (my present, sir), and receive fruit, bread, a cup of chocolate or a toy.

Usually every one visits the cemetery in the forenoon of the first day. Sometimes in the cemetery a line of tables is set against the wall; upon each are placed a human skull, a bowl of holy water and some money to pay for prayers. The priest passes from table to table repeating prayers and sprinkling holy water.

Everywhere in homes candles are burned for the family dead, small candles for the little children, large ones for adults. Tables are spread with breads—cakes for the dead such as afrendas, food for the dead or pulque. These tables are more simple and attractive among the Indians than among the mixed population.

Most curious and crudest of all are the quaint pottery toys made in human and animal forms and censers in a coarse ware of red, yellow and white colors, the colors being due to vegetable substances. These are purely Indian and their use and manufacture have been handed down for generations.

Through all the bustle and movement of this market the Indian purchasers wander, usually in family groups. They buy one or more of the large baskets, some of the small baskets, rattles, bunches of the death flower, candles, copal, pottery, breads and the beautiful flower mats.

These purchases are distributed among the members of the family who, thus loaded, joyously set out for home to prepare for the coming of the souls. The village streets are cleaned and swept; trails of the yellow flowers of death are strewn from the road to the house to guide the souls.

They suppose that the souls of the children begin to come at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, so the mother lays out a clean flower mat upon the floor; on it she arranges the toys, baskets and rattles, breads, foods the little one used to love, a cup of chocolate, etc. The father places the copalgun in the center, lights it and fills the room with the sweet incense.

The mother calls the little souls in turn: "My Juanita, here is your feast; here are your toys." "My little Maria, come, take your things." The doors are left open in order that the souls may not find themselves shut out.

No one would disturb or touch the gifts until after the feast. The Indians have a legend that one time a little child stood looking longingly at a dish of sweets. Finally he yielded to temptation and touched one to taste it. Immediately the fingers stretched out to rob the dead were destroyed.

350 Year Old Turtle. About the time the Galapagos Islands were discovered a young turtle was born there. He died the other day in the Zoological Gardens, London. He was at least 350 years old. When he was feeling well he would eat as much grass as an average cow.

The Non-De-Plume. Literary men sometimes derive their names-de-plume from strange sources. Robert Barr, when driving through the main street of an American town, came upon the name "Lake Sharp" over an undertaker's shop. It was a rather grim sight, but his grimness so tickled the humorist that he decided to adopt it as a pen name.

In the United States 1,620,000,000 gallons of coffee are drunk every year.

## VERY NEATLY SQUELCHED.

Boasting Drummer Taken Down in Polite But Effective Manner.

Senator Foraker was contradicting a certain statement, says the New York Tribune.

"Though this is a firm contradiction," he said, "I want it to be a pleasant and polite one. It is not necessary, when you tell falsehoods, to call them lies and club them over the head. Their error can be pointed out in neater and more graceful ways."

"For instance: In a small town in Indiana a group of drummers were assembled. They sat in the reading room of the country hotel. On the flimsy hotel paper they had finished writing to their firms with the lumpy ink and the rusted pens which the hotel management provided, and now, with newspaper reading and desultory talk, they whiled away the tedious evening."

"A young drummer in a red tie took the cigarette from his mouth and said: 'Well, my day's sales here reached \$5,000. Not bad for a small town, eh?'"

"An elderly drummer looked up from his newspaper and said, quietly: 'Not bad at all. It is wonderful what one can sometimes do in these little places. On my last trip here my commissions came to just what you say your sales did.'"

"The young man reddened. 'This isn't a lying competition,' he said, gruffly. 'Oh, excuse me,' said the other. 'I thought it was.'"

## SWINGING ROCK OF TANDIL.

One of the Greatest Natural Wonders Seen in Argentine Republic.

One of the largest natural wonders of South America is the swinging rock of Tandil (la piedra voladora). The stone lies about half an hour's walk from the city of Tandil, province of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, upon the highest summit of a little rocky ridge. When seen from the ravine it has the form of a giant pyramid, while from another view it resembles an enormous cone. It is 21 feet long and 28 feet high and its weight is judged to be 12,500 hundredweight, or 625 tons.

From the distance the stone presents a peculiar aspect. It is so lightly poised on the rocky slope that it seems as if one were watching a stone roll down a small base. But when this swinging rock is approached one is astonished by a new wonder. The stone can be set in motion by merely pushing it with the hand. Very often the traveler is spared even the trouble of pushing the stone, as the wind will cause it to swing.

Early in the nineteenth century the Argentine Republic was ruled by the Dictator Rosa with unparalleled cruelty for about 25 years. To show his supreme power the tyrant ordered that the stone be encircled with ropes and many horses to be harnessed to these ropes, but the stone could not be moved one inch from its resting place.

## TO PROTECT CRAB BY LAW

Maryland Legislature Considering a Bill to Prevent Dredging for Them.

For several years lobsters have been disappearing from the Atlantic coast. The Chesapeake bay terrapin, too, has been growing scarcer yearly. Now comes the announcement that crabs, soft and hard shell, may soon be extinct, and in the Virginia legislature a bill has been introduced by the representative of Accomac, the chief "crab country," which prohibits the wholesale dredging of crabs in the winter time, while they have hibernated in the mud. The measure was approved by the Virginia board of fisheries.

The chief opposition to the bill comes from the large crab meat factories in Hampton and Norfolk. These factories and those of Baltimore have a constantly increasing demand for crab meat, and as the supply is not equal to the demand, the canners and packers, it is said, are drawing upon the future by taking from Chesapeake streams and their tributaries young crabs, a practice which it is the purpose of "the member from Accomac" to prevent.

### French in Venezuela.

In reality this adventure will always be to our disadvantage, says a Paris paper. Our financial interests in Venezuela, which were of real importance less than ten years ago—the number of our countrymen established there in 1898 was 2,545, and altogether our credit formally recognized by treaty amounted to \$11,200,000—diminish each year owing to the persistent hostility of the government. Our trade decreases progressively to the great advantage of the United States, which sees its own trade increase proportionally. The present conflict will naturally only make the situation worse. And yet France, having been affronted, must be content with nothing less than seeing that amends are made to her.

She Practices Her Theory. "My wife's theory is that all parts of the home should be in harmony as do all members of the body."

"And does she carry out her theory?" "You be she does. She hands me her accounts and I foot the bill."—Baltimore American.

Excessive Caution. "Mabel, dear, won't you give me just one little—"

"Stop a minute, George. I must take the parrot out. . . . There, George."—Chicago Tribune.

## Colorado Cloudland.

When it comes to the greatest average of heights there is no state to compare with Colorado. She can claim 407 peaks of an altitude of more than 10,000 feet, 395 of more than 11,000 feet, 230 of more than 12,000, 119 of more than 13,000 and 23 of more than 14,000. Her highest mountain is Massive, 14,424 feet, but Elbert is almost a tie, with 14,421. New Haven will be charged to learn that Mr. Gannett gives Harvard 14,375 feet and Yale 14,187. Princeton exceeds Yale by only nine feet. Pikes Peak is twenty-first on the list, with 14,108 feet.

### Valuable Desolate Islands.

The most valuable desolate islands in the world are the Liakows, in the Arctic ocean, off the mouth of the Lena, in Siberia. They are frost-bound and utterly barren, save for zodiacal mosses, but they contain such enormous quantities of fossil ivory that they are exceedingly valuable—in fact, although uninhabited save for the ivory-diggers, and of themselves incapable of supporting life, they produce a revenue of £1,000,000 a year.

### Tyrolean Wedding.

A strange wedding custom is observed in Tyrol. When a bride is about to start for the church her mother gives her a handkerchief, which is called a tearkerchief. It is made of newly-spun linen, and with it the girl dries the tears she sheds on leaving home. The tearkerchief is never used after the marriage day, but is folded and placed in the linen closet, where it remains till its owner's death.

### Points About Bread.

Twenty-three hundred million bushels of wheat are estimated annually by the 517,000,000 bread-eaters of the world. We each consume a barrel of flour—4½ bushels—a year. Great Britain eats in 13 weeks all the 73,000,000 bushels of wheat which it grows, and to have bread during the rest of the year must give \$20,000,000 to the United States and smaller sums to India and Russia.

### Cave-Dwellers as Travelers.

The cave-dwellers of Mexico can travel a distance of 170 miles at a stretch, going at a slow but steady trot. Frequently a letter has been carried a distance of over 600 miles in five days, the carrier living all the time on a simple diet of pinole, a finely ground corn, mixed with water into a thin paste.

### One Side Is Sweeter.

The orange and the peach have each a sweeter side, and this is the side which does not bear the stem. The stem half of these fruits is usually not so sweet and juicy as the other half, not because it receives less sunshine, but probably because the juice gravitates to the lower half.

### First Japanese Ape.

The first Japanese ape ever born in the London zoo is the great attraction there at present. But he can be seen only in fine weather, when his proud parents bring him out for a sun bath and to enjoy the admiration he excites among the visitors.

### Extra Army Rations.

All European armies have certain extras weekly in the way of food. Sugar is given in England and France, two gallons of beer in Russia, half a gallon of wine in Italy, three pounds of fish in Spain, and five ounces of butter in Belgium.

### Air in the Arctic.

The air is so pure in the polar regions, so free from harmful microbes, that throat and lung diseases are unknown there. That section is also entirely free from contagious maladies.

### Fifty Years a Rabbi.

Chief Rabbi Meli, of Trieste, recently completed 50 years' tenure of office. The jubilee was celebrated in all the synagogues. The chief burgomaster personally tendered his congratulations to the chief rabbi.

### Artificial Ears.

Burtless Root, eight years old, who was born without ears, has been fitted with a pair at Bowling Green hospital, Toledo, O. He always possessed the sense of hearing.

### Ancient Italian Village.

A village of the bronze age has been found near Domodossola, Italy. It had apparently been burned. Beautiful vases, bracelets and lance heads have been discovered.

### Early Start.

Sir Oliver Lodge, whose name is famous in connection with psychical research, was put in business at the age of 14.

### Boyhood to Manhood.

It is hard to tell just when a youth becomes a man, but it is very close to the time that he first gets up from the dinner table without asking for pie.

### Remarkable.

Considering how little leek there has been this winter, it is remarkable how many people have broken through it.

### Suspicious.

Every man thinks every other man has his price.

### Stronger Ear.

The right ear is usually stronger than the left.

## TOLD OF PROMPTERS.

One Who Warned Against the Villain and One Who Was a Hunter.

The ex-prompter of the Comedie Francaise had committed suicide. The poor man had been an inmate of Sainte Anne's lunatic asylum for some time. At half past eight o'clock each evening he fancied he heard the three traditional knocks which, in a French theater, herald the going up of the curtain. He would become very excited and declare that the company was waiting for him. "What will M. Mounet-Sully say?" he would exclaim.

Stories are told of other prompters. There was one good man in a suburban theater whose own private troubles were relieved every time the innocent heroine was carried off by the villain of the piece. "Ah, the scoundrel!" he would shout from his box. "Can't they not see what he is doing?" He would give audible warnings to the husband to keep his wife clear from all intrigues against her fidelity. These remarks "hors texte" were a little embarrassing to the actors and actresses upon the stage, who were never quite certain which belonged to the book and which was the invention of the "souffleur."

Another member of this humble profession was a great Nimrod. His days were spent in shooting. On many occasions he arrived at the theater with his bag of partridges and ground game. In an evil moment he brought also his retriever. The animal crouched quietly enough at his feet in the little box below the stage, until he was agitated by the behavior of the hero and commenced to bark furiously. It was pointed out to the dog owner that he was paid to prompt and not to bark, and the spaniel came no more to the theater.

## SWELL SUSPENDER BUCKLES

Jewel-Mounted "Braces" for Which Extremely High Prices Are Paid.

For men who, in the way of braces, like something rather more elaborate than gaiters of homespun, such as lately were presented to Speaker Cannon, there are provided gold-mounted suspenders, and these can be had in a variety of styles and mountings.

The web of the gold mounted suspenders is, of course, of silk, and for the most part of white silk, but they can be had in any color desired. Some of the gold mountings are extremely simple. The gold buckles and end pieces on some of the smooth narrow hard finished webs, for instance, are as plain as the white metal fittings on a pair of suspenders that would cost 50 cents.

Others have buckles that are somewhat larger and more ornamental in shape, and either embossed or engraved with a pattern. Some of these are set with small sapphires and some with diamonds.

These gold suspenders are made of 14 karat gold, so that they will withstand wear, for it is not the custom of men who wear suspenders of this sort, when the webs wear out, to toss them into the scrap basket. When the webs wear out the wearer takes the suspenders back to the jeweler and has the good buckles mounted on new silk webs.

Gold mounted suspenders can be found in stock at prices ranging from \$30 to \$120 a pair. Those perfectly plain, simple suspenders, with the simple plain gold buckles, cost \$38. A pair of sapphires set in the buckles cost \$55, and another pair with eight small diamonds in the buckles cost \$120.

## MAKING ARTIFICIAL "LIFE."

Radio-Organisms Produced by Scientific Chemical Processes.

Scientists have been recently interested in the announcement that Prof. J. Butler Burke, of the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, England, has succeeded in creating, by chemical reactions, certain living bodies of an extremely low form, which he calls "radio-organisms."

Prof. Burke, says the Technical World, treated a solution of gelatine with bromide of radium, and the radium bodies resulted. A radiobacter appears first as "the minutest visible speck," and "it grows to two dots, then a dumb-bell shaped appearance, later more like a frog's spawl."

But is it really alive? On this point hear Prof. Burke himself:

"The continuity of structure, assimilation and growth, and then subdivision, together with the nucleated structure as shown in a few of the best specimens, suggest that they are entitled to be classed among living things, in the sense in which we use the words."

"They are, obviously, altogether outside the beaten track of living things. . . . Thus the gap, apparently insuperable, between the organic and inorganic worlds, seems, however roughly, to be bridged over by the presence of these radio-organic organisms."

Where Dishonor Lies. Reggie (Disinuously)—Tell me, Muriel, do you consider that it's dishonorable in a chap to steal a kiss from a girl?

Muriel—Yes, if he is caught doing it by a third party.—N. Y. Times.

### A Siam.

Miss Thin—I'm going to send Mr. Milhous a picture of myself in evening dress for a Valentine.

Miss Cutting—Oh, what makes you send him a comic?—Detroit Free Press.

## STEALING WITH HOOK AND LINE.

Mexico Turns Out Some Artists in the Line of Petit Larceny.

In Mexico the sneak thief has his business down to a science. The favored method of stealing is from the houses. Most of the buildings are but one story high and the doors are kept closed and locked. The windows are as large as the doors and extend to the floor. To keep the thieves out of the house they are protected with heavy iron bars, but the Mexican sneak thief has found a way to overcome this difficulty.

Because of the lowliness of the window he can look into the room and "spoil" the articles he wishes. Then he waits until the occupant of the room is in some other part of the house. A bamboo pole about as long as a fishing rod is produced to which is attached a piece of string with a fishhook on the end.

The thief by practice can cast the hook so that it will catch on almost any article in the room, no matter how far it may be from the window. Slowly it is drawn forward and pulled through the bars.

In this manner articles are taken off the bureau or tables, rugs snatched from the floor, and bed clothes from the bed. Clothing left on chairs or hanging on the wall is easily removed. The thieves do not even wait until the occupants are out of the room in all cases. There have been cases where men and women who were undressing in their rooms have lost clothing while their backs were turned to the window.

A short time ago the wife of a well known mining engineer was dressing to go to a dance. She had removed part of her clothes from the wardrobe and turned her back. Hearing a noise she turned just in time to see her dress disappearing out of the window. She screamed for help, but before she could explain what had happened the thief had escaped.

An Episcopal minister who went to take charge of a congregation had a sad experience. The congregation was a large one for Mexico and he expected to live in a modern rectory. However, there were no American houses for rent in the town. He was shown to a typical Mexican house and as he was tired went to bed as soon as the committee had retired.

He was instructed not to place anything movable near the window. He heeded the advice, and drawing a chair near the bed placed his clothes on it. In the morning when he awoke he was shocked to find that his clothes and shoes were missing. He looked for his grip and saw it near the window. It had been opened and every stitch it contained taken out. The satchel would have been taken too if the thief could have pulled it through the iron bars.

The clergyman could not speak a word of Spanish and he was expected to preach his first sermon that morning. He could not go out in a barrel because there was no barrel. The sheet on the bed was a small affair and he was a large man. There was nothing for him to do but to sit down on the bed and hope that some of the members of his congregation would come to the house. In about half an hour after the time set for the service the committee which had escorted him to the room in the evening arrived. The rector was found huddled up on the bed with the little sheet wrapped around him. After explanations had been made the men procured a wagon and went to the station and got the parson's trunk and he was able to dress.

### The Most Popular Drug.

"What is the most popular drug?" asked a customer in a pharmacy.

"Quinine," replied the clerk. "It is consumed in larger quantities than anything else. People devour it like candy from New York to Pekin. Everybody takes a little now and then, while the inhabitants of the malaria belt, the traveler and the fiend use it in carload lots. The fiend, who carries a pocketful of 'jag' pills, may be recognized by his sallow, flush-spotted cheek, poor eyesight and tendency to deafness. He considers it a most respectable form of inebriety, or, perhaps, does not even realize that he is doped. Ex-missionaries and elderly ladies are prone to the habit; sometimes a young fellow who has to give up tobacco on account of a strict office job."

"About 3,000,000 ounces a year, which is more than 100 tons. The wholesale value is toward \$1,000,000. You see, the cheapness of the stuff puts it within reach of all aggressive victims and vest-pocket nibblers. It is contained in patent preparations, sold as liquid at soda water fountains and dispensed in pills, powders and candies. The calisaya cocktail is a favorite of American quinine fiends prevented a revolution in South America, fearing that it might cut off their supply of the drug."

"Quinine is obtained from the bark of several species of the cinchona tree, whose native home is in South America. Attempts have been made in the past and are being revived to grow the tree in our sub-tropical states, but the present supply is imported mainly from India, Ceylon and Java. As with coffee and tea, the world's quinine industry has been shifted from the native habitat, for the original wild plantations of South America cut no large figure in the market."

A trout was taken from the Thames near Hampton, with its head tightly fixed in an old meat can.

## THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD

Established Sept. 23, 1884.

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## For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read The Herald. More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1906.

## THE FIGHT AGAINST THE TRUSTS

The fight against the trusts necessarily progresses so slowly—for the machinery of the law cannot but be cumbersome,—that complaints are sometimes heard that the administration is not proceeding in good faith, or with the rapidity it ought to, against these illegal combinations of capital.

That this criticism is not well founded is evident to those who look into the matter from a fair standpoint. For one thing, the administration does not proclaim every step of its progress with a blare of trumpets. It believes in the old maxim of "forewarned is forearmed," and therefore keeps its movements as nearly secret as possible.

"Persons who criticize the attorney general for his alleged failure as a trust buster do him great injustice," said a high official of the administration. "It is an exceedingly difficult matter to establish violations of the anti-trust law, and to perfect a case in such a manner that the government would be justified in calling for conviction. Laymen have absolutely no idea of the difficulties surrounding a case of this sort. For instance, I know of seven or eight cases where a general business is controlled by a trust. Perhaps every other person has the same knowledge. These trusts may be exceedingly oppressive and harmful in their methods, but for any one of a number of reasons the government may be powerless to proceed against them. Before we can bring action against a trust we must establish first, that it is engaged in interstate commerce; second, that it is doing so in violation of the anti-trust law; and third, we must gather sufficient evidence of violation of the law to justify the preparation of a bill to prove the case in court.

"There are a great many trusts which are highly objectionable in character, yet which keep wholly within the law. Thus it might be shown that a certain company has purchased fifty-one per cent. of the stock of a number of rival companies, and controls the policy of all of them. This evidence alone would not be sufficient to warrant action by the government. Evidence must be obtained to prove that the trust is conspiring to restrain trade in one way or another by suppressing competition, limiting production, etc. The knowledge that a trust is doing these things is not sufficient evidence either. The government must have documentary proof of these facts. It is exceedingly difficult to obtain this."

Thus it will be seen that the government is at work, and performing its duty in due manner. The public, however, only hears of those prosecutions which, after investigation, are made. It never hears of those which are dropped for lack of evidence or other equally cogent reasons.

## RURAL FREE DELIVERY

The farmers who want rural free delivery—and not all who have it do want it—will be pleased to learn that there is to be no cutting of the appropriation for the service or reduction of the salaries—already low—of the rural free delivery carriers.

though contrary reports have been circulated from unauthorized quarters.

Postoffice department statistics, compiled in readable form by the Concord Monitor, tell us that under the so-called "new" rural policy of the department, out of a total of 34,936 routes installed up to February 1, but 27 had been discontinued, namely: In Alabama, 2; Indiana, 2; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 2; Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Texas, 1 each; and Wisconsin, 2. These discontinuances were mostly due to readjustments in order to complete service in counties. In the case of Kansas, for instance, ten routes were saved by a careful readjustment of service which in no way discommodated the patrons. These readjustments are essential to completion of service in counties, and as the work of inspection in this direction proceeds, the establishment of county service must necessarily involve an increase or a decrease in the number of routes. In a majority of cases an increase is necessary, as is shown by the very small number of discontinuances. Of the 7,490 routes established during the last fiscal year, 1,774 routes were installed incidentally to the inauguration of complete service in 134 counties, which, compared with the 27 routes discontinued since July last, proves conclusively the attitude of the department on the general subject of installation. Where investigation is made with a view to completing rural service in a county known as "county service," a thorough inspection of existing routes is first made for the purpose of arranging and extending them so as to serve additional territory and remedy any unsatisfactory conditions found to exist, and report is made as to the advisability of further extending rural delivery to unserved territory, based upon conditions found to exist on routes in operation. Complete service by counties, however, does not mean solid rural delivery for a county, regardless of conditions, but an extension of service to such territory and under such conditions as make it justifiable. Additional routes in a locality where conditions on existing routes are unsatisfactory are not established until the department is fully satisfied that the unserved territory can not be reached by rearrangement of existing routes, looking to their improvement, or that the adverse conditions on routes in operation will not apply to proposed new routes. In the matter of rural carriers' pay, it can be authoritatively stated that there is no disposition on the part of the department to cut existing rates. On the contrary, the department has strongly recommended the advisability of congressional consideration of the subject looking to more adequate compensation. In the recent readjustments to complete county service, the number of routes reduced in mileage has exceeded the number increased, and many routes varying in length from twenty to twenty-three miles have been established, the lengthening of routes in such instances not being practicable. These conditions have resulted in lowering the average pay of the carrier somewhat. Until the service is completed throughout the country the average carriers' salaries, based upon the present legal allowances, will naturally fluctuate from time to time as routes are increased or decreased in length. The estimated amount necessary for pay of rural carriers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, is \$22,713,822.

This will be a quiet week.

## Get SCOTT'S Emulsion

When you go to a drug store and ask for Scott's Emulsion you know what you want; the man knows you ought to have it. Don't be surprised, though, if you are offered something else. Wines, cordials, extracts, etc., of cod liver oil are plentiful but don't imagine you are getting cod liver oil when you take them. Every year for thirty years we've been increasing the sales of Scott's Emulsion. Why? Because it has always been better than any substitute for it.

Send for free sample

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists  
 108-110 Pearl Street, New York  
 50c. and \$1.00. All druggists

## BIRDS' EYE VIEWS

The pretty typewriter tossed high her blonde head,  
 And then with an envious pout,  
 "They used to consider me witching," she said,  
 "But now the trained nurse beats me out!"  
 Cleveland Plain Dealer.

With her head in a sort  
 Of perpetual whirl,  
 What's the matter, we ask,  
 With the telephone girl?  
 She is dainty and sweet,  
 And in charms quite complete;  
 And she has the trained nurse  
 And the typewriter beat.

The Fifty-Ninth Congress is holding a session of more interest than that of any previous Congress within recent years.

Next month the trial of the Rockingham bandits, so-called, Spring and Gouin, will furnish material for the newspapers and their readers.

Indiana's former auditor of state has been found guilty of embezzling \$127,000. Will graft hereafter figure in the writings of the historical novelist?

The steamer Toronto grounded on the mud flats in Boston harbor Thursday. If she had come into Portsmouth harbor, she would have found no mud flats.

When the Portsmouth peace conference is referred to as a dead topic, the one responsible for the utterance merely shows that he isn't keeping pace with the higher class of magazines.

This week brings the first day of Spring. Only one more full day of Winter is ahead of us. Will Gray, we wait for the vernal season to: "disclose the long-expected flowers, and wake the purple year!"

It is not likely that Rear Admiral Train, who commands our Far Eastern squadron, would be reluctant if a chance were offered for him to get at the yellow devils who mobbed him and his son, following a gunning accident, a few weeks ago.

The Knights of Pythias in Camden, Maine, lost six thousand dollars' worth of regalia in Thursday's forty thousand dollar fire. What an enormous sum of money must be tied up in secret orders throughout the United States.

Maine seems to have about eighty per cent. of the big New England fires. Prosperity in the Pine Tree state, however, is such that it can get stand the loss, even if there weren't any insurance companies doing business.

The Raleigh, which was practically rebuilt at this navy yard, is now on duty at Shanghai with the Cincinnati. Rear Admiral Train's flagship the Ohio will soon join the two cruisers and, if China gets fractious, there is liable to be something doing beneath the floating Stars and Stripes.

## OUR EXCHANGES

When April Calls  
 When April calls, and hill and copse ring  
 With rapture at the silver summoning,  
 Wild echoes wake in solitude serene  
 Where drooping dogwood boughs that overlean  
 Startle the slopes with sudden blossoming.

The light lipped ripples through the shallows sing.  
 The tremulous tassels of the willows swing,  
 And covert dim grow glimmeringly green,  
 When April calls.

O brooding heart! Pluck out the venomous sting  
 Of poignant Sorrow! Set caged Care a-wing!  
 Old ardors burn the blood, and coursing clean,  
 Thrill sluggish pulses with an impulse keen

To follow fleet the flying feet of Spring  
 When April calls!  
 —Hilton R. Greer in National Magazine for March.

Expert Opinion On Woodsawing  
 It is all right to saw wood by hand if one hasn't got a great deal, and wants to take the exercise for his health, but as a matter of business the gasoline machines beat the buck saw all hollow.—Gardiner Reporter-Journal.

New Employment in Gotham  
 The statement that a newly made millionaire in Gotham has employed

someone to cut the pages of all the books in his newly bought library seems to open up a new occupation for the young and industrious.—Boston Transcript.

## The Cure By Suggestion

It may freely be admitted that the majority of drugs—perhaps all drugs—have a psychical as well as a physical value. Cures by suggestion, conscious or unconscious, alone or in association with drugs, are undeniably brought about.—Pharmaceutical Journal.

## The Strikers' Folly

If the general strike of the coal miners comes off on the first of April, as indicated by President Mitchell's schedule at this writing, it will be by far the largest and most expensive All Fool's Day celebration which has ever taken place. Public opinion is greater than any man, and public opinion is not on the side of Mr. Mitchell, and the miners in this impending folly. Marcus A. Hanna stepped into the breach and saved Mr. Mitchell from ignominious failure in one strike. Theodore Roosevelt did a like service on another occasion. Senator Hanna is dead, and it may be that President Roosevelt may not feel it incumbent upon himself to save Mr. Mitchell from another folly.—Inland Operator.

## Non-Partisan Town Meetings

The reports from March meeting this year indicate the steady advance of non-partisanship in local affairs; and it is to be hoped that more and more towns will come to observe this practice. It would be well, also, if cities would do likewise. Here in Concord, by reason of the widespread popular support given to Mayor Corning, we have for three years enjoyed as near to non-partisan rule as is possible so long as party nominations are persisted in. But it would be wiser and better yet if party nominations, as such, could be wholly done away with. It is unlikely that anything of the kind can be accomplished so long as the municipal election is held on the same day as the state and national elections, and we would be glad to see our city charter reformed in this regard—and one or two others.—Concord Monitor.

## PORTRAIT CLAIMS MUCH ATTENTION

The portrait of Mrs. Cram, wife of Ralph Adams Cram a native of Hampton Falls and senior of the architectural firm of Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson of Boston, and which was one of the most popular canvases at the Pennsylvania Academy exhibition, attracted no little attention at the Art exhibit in Boston last week. The picture has just been purchased by the Columbus Art Museum, where it is to be hung this week. It is one of the most beautiful portraits Mrs. Adelaide Cole Chase has painted, graceful and lovely in composition and of delightful color. The pose is full length, and the sitter is gowned in grayish blue, with blue hat and white plume. A large brown muff adds another note of color, and a bit of white is introduced by the gloves carried in the hand with the muff.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE DAUGHTERS MET

New Hampshire's Daughters had a meeting Saturday afternoon at The Tulleries, Boston, when Edward Avis of New York lectured on "Birds," illustrated with stereopticon.

The topic of Saturday and Sunday was the release of Sullivan and Sheehan by Judge Simes.

## 26 Branch Stores in New England

Remember the butter sold at the Ames Stores is the finest produced in America. Don't think for a moment that the butter offered by other stores is any better than ours because they charge from three to five cents a pound more for it than we do. We sell butter at these low prices simply because we use large quantities of it. We buy it cheap and sell it accordingly. Aside from the price you should use our butter on account of the quality.

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## FOSTER-HUNT

## Marriage Occurred in London, England

## AS ANNOUNCED IN A SATURDAY DISPATCH

The Hospitals Are Of Unusual Interest in This City

LIFE SKETCH OF A DISTINGUISHED SON OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

A dispatch from London, England, on Saturday brought the announcement of the marriage on that date at St. George's Church, Hanover Square of Pay Director Joseph Foster, U. S. N., retired with the rank of Rear Admiral, of this city, to Miss Josephine Hunt, a school mistress of Gravesend, Kent.

The marriage is a sequel to a romantic courtship. Pay Director Foster, while paymaster of an American warship off Gravesend ten years ago, met Miss Hunt. Some years later the paymaster, who was then a widower, came across Miss Hunt's card among his papers and started a correspondence with her which culminated in Saturday's ceremony.

Pay Director Foster and his bride will shortly arrive in this country and reopen his residence on Middle street. The groom was born at Gloucester, Mass., June 17, 1841, and has made his home in our city for very many years. He was appointed to the volunteer navy from New Hampshire, and entered the service as captain's clerk, Oct. 3, 1862, and was first attached to the steamer Augusta, commanded by the late Captain Enoch G. Parrott, who was one of the navy's most distinguished officers and which vessel was attached to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron in 1862-63.

Mr. Foster was present at the attack of the Rebel Iron clads on the squadron at Charleston, S. C., Jan. 31, 1863, and at Admiral Dupont's first attack on Charleston, April 7, 1863.

He was appointed Acting Assistant Paymaster Oct. 19, 1863 and attached to the steamer Acadia of the above squadron, which vessel captured the British blockade running steamer Julia, Dec. 24, 1864. He was present at the fall of Charleston, Feb. 10, 1865, and at the re-raising of the United States flag on Fort Sumpter, April 14, 1865.

Among other vessels to which he was attached was the steamer Commodore McDonough, and while there he saved his official books and papers from the wreck of that vessel, which foundered at sea, Aug. 23, 1865 on the passage from Port Royal, S. C., to New York, nothing else being saved from the ship.

He was transferred to the regular navy and commissioned as Assistant Paymaster, July 23, 1866, and was rapidly advanced and on Aug. 27, 1901, was made Pay Director, and was retired Dec. 9, 1902.

One other record in Pay Director Foster's active service was that while acting as Fleet Paymaster for ten months on the Monocacy of the Asiatic Station he negotiated a large amount of exchange in a satisfactory

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 35 Congress St.  
 Portsmouth, N. H.

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manner, for which he was specially mentioned in the annual report of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury. Pay Director Foster brings to Portsmouth a cultured bride who has been an instructress for some years under English school governmental laws, and her welcome will be most cordial.

## WANT ADS.

SUCH AS FOR SALE, WANTED, TO LET, LOST FOUND, ETC.

One Cent a Word.

For Each Insertion.

3 LINES ONE WEEK 40 CENTS.

WANTED—Active reliable man to travel; large manufacturer; good selling line; salary; expense money advanced; permanent for right party; experience unnecessary. References. Address Manager, 702 Star Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A modern, up-to-date sanatorium. One of the finest spots on the New Hampshire coast. Address "S.," care Chronicle, Concord, N. H.

SAFE FOR SALE—A good safe which cost new \$250.00 can be purchased at a bargain. Address "S.," care Chronicle office.

PLACARDS—For Sale, To Let, Furnished Rooms To Let, etc., can be had at the Chronicle office.

TO LET—10 room tenement cor. Cass and Irving Sts. Apply to C. E. Almy, 87 Market St.

WANTED—Men or women local representatives for a high class magazine. Large commissions. Cash prizes. Write J. N. Train, 10 East Washington Square, New York, N. Y.

TO LET—House on Irving Street, vacant after Nov. 1st; furnace heat. Apply to Suggs Brothers, No. 3 Green Street.

WANTED—Live agents in every town in New Hampshire and Maine to represent the New Hampshire Gazette. Address this office.

WHIST SCORE CARDS for sale at this office.

BRINGING—Get estimates from the Chronicle on all kinds of work.

FOR SALE—A room house and barn cor. Maplewood Ave. and Prospect St. Apply to C. E. Almy, 87 Market St.

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME—Young man of some experience, or one wishing to learn, can secure half interest in house painting and paper hanging business, established 30 years; can draw \$15 week and half the profits; only \$500 required, part cash; investigate. Painters wanted. Address Painter, 1 Dover St., Worcester, Mass.

GOOD PAY for earnest workers everywhere distributing circulars, samples and advertising matter. No canvassing. Cooperative Advertising Co., New York. mar.17,1906

ACTIVE man wanted in each county to examine, demonstrate, and advertise staple line, salary \$15 weekly, \$3 per day for expenses. No capital required. Honesty and sobriety more essential than experience. National Co., 720 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. mar.14,1906

MANAGER WANTED—Reliable company wants responsible man to take charge branch house in New Hampshire. Staple line salary \$125.00 per month and commissions. References and \$1000 cash required. Address Lock Box 55, Chicago.

MAN NURSE—Ready, and competent, to take full charge, day or night, of sick and aged men, in or out of town. Address George Edward, Employment office, 56 Congress street, Portsmouth, N. H. mar.19,1906

LOST—On Sunday between the North church and McCre's stable a pocket book containing small sum of money, finder please leave at this office. mar.19,1906

## Kenilworth Inn

Blitmore, near Asheville, N. C.

There is no scenery in the world that will compare with the view from this palace. Located on highest point in Asheville. Surrounded by one of the finest parks of 160 acres with springs and winding macadamized paths—Mt. Mitchell in full view. Breathtaking climate, adjoining Blitmore Estate, magnificently furnished cuisine unsurpassed. Orchestra, golf livery, hunting and fishing. Open all the year. Write for booklet.

EDGAR B. MOORE, - PROPRIETOR

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY  
 Of Newark, N. J.

Organized 1855

Assets \$3,320,722

1000 & George Agents

Grand Union Hotel

Rooms From \$1.00 Per Day Up.  
 Opposite Grand Central Station  
 New York

BAGGAGE FREE

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

## F. S. TOWLE, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

14 STATE ST., PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Office Hours—Until 9 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.

## A. D. YORKE, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon,

17 COURT ST.

OFFICE HOURS—Until 9 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.

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## J. W. BARRETT,

Plumbing and Heating.

Telephone Connection.

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1906

## FRANK J. BICKFORD,

WALL PAPERS

ROOM MOULDINGS

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1906

## George A. Jackson

CARPENTER

—AND—

BUILDER,

No. 6 Dearborn Street

Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.

1906

## W. J. MANSON,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

JOBBI'G OF ALL KINDS

PROMPTLY ATTENDED

Address Cor. Danell and Barlett Sts.

1906

## Granite State Fire Insurance Co.

Of Portsmouth, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital,

\$200,000

OFFICERS

CALVIN PAGE, President.

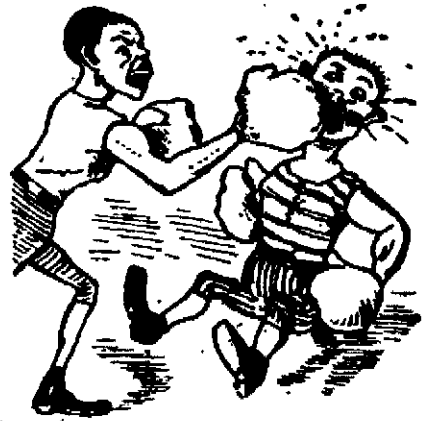
J. ALBERT WALKER,

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**HAVE SOME Ice Cream**  
and make it yourself. It will be pure and just right in every way if you use  
**D-Zerta Ice Cream Powder**  
Everything in the package. No cooking or heating. Just add one quart milk and freeze. Makes nearly two quarts and can be made in ten minutes. Five flavors. Sold by all grocers. Two packages 25c.  
**PLEASES EVERYBODY**



**The Coal Strike,**  
need not worry you if you buy a **MAGEE RANGE**.  
The most economical range made.

We specially recommend the **MAGEE CHAMPION**. Circulars, prices and information for the asking at

**W. E. PAUL,**  
45 Market St.,  
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

**LOW RATES to the Pacific Coast**  
via the **UNION PACIFIC**

From Feb. 15th to April 7th 1906, reduced rates will be in effect from Chicago to Principal points in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and California.

**\$33.00**  
San Francisco, Cal.,  
Chicago to Los Angeles, Calif.,  
Portland, Oregon.

and corresponding low rates to other points. Reductions from the East:

The New Fast Train,

"THE LOS ANGELES LIMITED"

has Electric Lighted Tourist Sleeper without change, Chicago to Los Angeles, Calif., via Union Pacific and the New SALT LAKE ROUTE. Four days from New England.

For full information, folders, etc., address:

**W. MASSEY, N. E. F. & P. A.,**  
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,  
176 Washington Street,  
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**Horse Shoeing**  
**CARRIAGE WORK AND BLACKSMITHING.**

If your horse is not going right come and see us. We charge nothing for examination and consultation.

If you want your carriages or carts repaired, or new ones made, we will give you the benefit of our 45 years experience in this business without expense.

Sign Hanging and General Job Work

Attended To.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

**IRA C. SEYMOUR.**

21-2 Linden St.

**\$49.90**

**PACIFIC COAST**

FEB. 14TH TO APRIL 6TH. THE NEW IMPROVED TOURIST CARS WITHOUT CHANGE. DINING AND CAFE CAR SERVICE. WRITE

Canadian Pacific Ry. 362 Washington St., Boston

**LADIES.**

**DR. LAFRANCO'S COMPOUND**

For Over Sixty Years

See WILSON'S SOOTHING BRAND has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, always all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Lent is slowly slipping by.

**Patron Saint of Erin**

**Honored On Saturday Evening By**

**Parochial School Pupils**

**A PLEASING ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN ON THE**

**STAGE OF MUSIC HALL**

**Immense Audience, Completely Filling Local Playhouse.**

**Moved To Enthusiastic Applause**

**PROGRAM FROM BEGINNING TO END CARRIED OUT IN A MANNER**

**DESERVING OF HIGH PRAISE**

The day dedicated to Ireland's patron saint received a splendid remembrance at Music Hall on Saturday evening, when selected pupils from the Parochial school gave a musical and dramatic festival of diversified and superior interest.

It is needless to say that a great audience was present, for this was assured by the rapid and wonderful advance sale of tickets.

Standing room was at a premium and for over two hours the happy assemblage reveled in good things as might well be judged by a perusal of this program.

Address, Charles Cough. Boys' Chorus, "The Shamrock." A Sketch from Life, "Bobby Shaftoe." Scene Dramatique, "Inseparable." Cast of Characters

Erin, Impersonators of the Rainbow America, An Irish Soldier Scotland, Angel of Promise England, The Reader Song, "St. Patrick's Birthday." Operetta, "Old King Cole."

Cast of Characters

King Cole, Admiral Slash Queen, Capt. Kidd Lord Kill'em, Minister of War, Amazon Leader General Bangs, Tweedledum Capt. Jinks, Tweedledee Princesses, Miss Muffet, Mistress Mary, Pipe-bearer, Light-bearer Fiddlers Three, Steward Chorus of Rough Riders, Sailors, Amazons and Attendants

Act I—Court of the King. Interlude—"Jack o' Lantern Joe" Act II—The Battlefield. A Glance at the Past, "The Minuet" A Study in Black and White, "The Pickaninny's Shadow Song" Chorus, "St. Patrick's Day"

Where every presentation was so good it seems almost invidious to write otherwise than general of the assigned parts, but the reporter cannot help mentioning the opening address by Master Cough, which was remarkably well done. "Bobby Shaftoe" was a sketch which captivated the great house, and the attractive trio appearing therein won abundant applause. "Inseparable" was inseparably connected with ability, and its tableaux added beauty to comedy.

On every hand there was manifest evidence of much painstaking drilling, and ideal settings to aid in carrying out the purposes of the parts.

A more able and entertaining festival has never been given than that of the Parochial School on St. Patrick's day of 1906, and its repetition would meet public demand.

These Parochial School festivals are held bi-yearly and have come to be pleasantly anticipated events. They are always keenly enjoyed and in every instance have been fitting observance of the day dear to every individual in whose veins flows the blood of the men and women of Erin.

The children who took part in the festival of this year were drilled, as they always have been, by their instructresses, the Sisters of Mercy. They were wonderfully well drilled, too, and much credit is due those who so carefully taught them the songs, speeches and graceful evolutions which so delighted the Music Hall audience on Friday evening.

The program was varied and the numbers well selected. The young people were so keenly interested in the parts assigned to them that the presence of the great audience produced no trace of self-consciousness. Their manner was that of those used

to appearing nightly in crowded theatres.

To have so perfected in their parts so large a company of children must have required hard and constant work. To those who planned the festival of Saturday evening and those who presented it, too much praise could hardly be given.

**PORT OF PORTSMOUTH**

Arrivals At and Departure From Our Harbor March 17 and 18

Arrived

Steamer Leviathan, Plum Island, Mass., with sand for navy yard (Saturday).

Schooner George F. Keene, Quinn, Mt. Desert, Me., for Boston, with gravel (Sunday).

Tug Piscataqua, Drew, York, towing barges P. N. Co., No. 14 and one other, for Boston (Saturday night).

Tug Piscataqua, Perkins, Portland (Saturday).

Sailed

Revenue cutter Woodbury, Portland (Saturday).

Tug Piscataqua, Drew, Boston, towing barges P. N. Co., No. 14 and one other (Sunday).

Tug Piscataqua, Drew, York, towing barges Hampton and P. N. Co. No. 16 (Saturday).

Wind Saturday, northwest. Wind Sunday, northwest.

Notes

Tug Piscataqua arrived on Saturday from Portland, where she underwent repairs, in charge of Capt. Perkins, who turned her over to Capt. Drew upon her arrival. The Piscataqua sailed early Sunday morning with the first tow of brick barges of the season for Boston.

The tug Portsmouth will have an inspection on Monday.

Schooner Annie F. Conlon of Portsmouth, Baker, has sailed from New York for Philadelphia and Portland.

Schooner Lizzie J. Call of Exeter, Garland, has sailed from Portland for New York.

Schooner Thomas B. Garland of Dover, has sailed from Stonington, Me., for New York.

Schooner J. Frank Seavey of Dover, Kelly, has sailed from New York for Stonington, Me.

Schooner John Bracewell of Dover, Benson, has sailed from South Amboy for an eastern port.

Boston, March 17—Arrived, tug Monocacy, Philadelphia, towing barges Shawmont, Hammond and Maple Hill, latter for Portsmouth.

Cape Henry, March 17—Passed in tug Savage, towing barges No. 9 from Beverly, No. 14 and No. 17 from Portsmouth for Baltimore.

Chatham, March 17—Passed, tug Storm King, towing barge Idaho. Newport News for Portsmouth.

Norfolk, March 18—Sailed, schooner Margaret Haskell, Hart, Portsmouth.

Philadelphia, March 17—Sailed, tug Concord, towing barges Sagua for

Portsmouth, Danfo for Fall River and Foster for Boston.

Vineyard Haven, March 17—Passed, tug Tacony, towing barges Ardmore from Portsmouth, Osford, Pemberton and Wayne from Boston for New York.

**DEED OF CHARITY**

By County Commissioners and District Nursing Association

The county commissioners and the members of the Portsmouth District Nursing Association certainly did an act of charity today (Monday) that deserves especial mention.

They have been caring for a family on Cornwall street, the mother being very ill. This morning they sent the whole family, which includes five small children, to Ellenburgh, N. Y.

It was a pitiful sight at the station, as the poor mother and her sick little ones were sent away. Their distressing plight was entirely due to the acts of a reckless father.

**MOHAWKS THERE**

Did Yeoman Service at the Fire on Cornwall Street

The Mohawk Club distinguished itself on Sunday at the fire on Cornwall street. Every member responded to the fire alarm from box 46 and worked hard in getting out the stock and the articles stored in the barn.

The members say that the heroic acts of "Jack" on the roof will entitle him to a membership in the veteran firemen or a medal from the humane society. The Mohawks are going along very rapidly.

**SUIT BROUGHT**

By Raleigh Family Against Light and Power Company

Mrs. Lena L. Raleigh, wife of Richard L. Raleigh, has brought suit against the Rockingham County Light and Power Company. The sum named is \$20,000. Mr. Raleigh also sues for \$6000 and for \$1000 in behalf of each of his children.

The plaintiffs claim injuries as the result of an explosion of gas at their residence on Jan. 10.

**OBITUARY**

Robert C. Granfield

Robert C. Granfield, aged sixteen years, died on Saturday at his home in Kittery.

Lucetta R. Whittemore

Lucetta R. Whittemore died on Sunday at her home, 15 Hanover street, aged fifty-five years.

Margaret J. Daly

Margaret J. Daly died on Sunday, aged thirty-eight years, at her home, 12 Chapel street.

Samuel H. Robinson

Samuel H. Robinson, aged seventy-three years, died on Sunday at his residence, 2 Gardner street.

Mrs. Elinor Lund

Mrs. Elinor Lund, wife of Hans Lund, died at her home, 8 Columbia street, this (Monday) morning after a short illness, at the age of thirty years. She is survived by her husband, a member of the Naval band, three children, her father and by two brothers, both of whom live in New York city.

**SLEIGH CAPSIZED**

The fancy volantes of snow on Penhallow street were the cause of the delivery sleigh of the Eldredge Brewing Company taking a tip this (Monday) morning, while the sleigh was passing along, heavily laden. The packages rolled out onto the ground and Driver Murphy was compelled to do a broad jump to clear himself as the sleigh went over.

**PLEASE NOTICE**

Mr. A. B. Spinney, who for so many years was employed by Sheldon Brothers, wishes to announce that he is ready to do all kinds of upholstery and furniture repairing. Mattresses made over, etc., at very reasonable prices. A fine line of samples for coverings of all kinds of work. Will call for and deliver your work. No. 3 Pray St.

**ADDRESSED BY MR. CLANCY**

"The Ministerial Association of Portsmouth and vicinity was addressed this forenoon at the Baptist annex by Rev. J. E. Clancy on "The Preacher's Attitude Toward Social Problems."

**FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS**

See WILSON'S SOOTHING BRAND has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, always all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Lent is slowly slipping by.

**SIXTH DISCOURSE**

In The Lenten Series By Rev. George E. Leighton

"Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," said John VIII, 32, and this was pertinently brought to the minds of those who listened on Sunday forenoon to the sermon delivered at the Universalist Church by the pastor, Rev. George E. Leighton.

This was the sixth discourse in the Lenten series and the subject was "When? We Do Not Know," and the text thereon Isaiah XLV, 5: "I am the Lord, and there is none else; there is no God beside me; I girded thee, though thou hast not known me."

The preacher's discourse was most able, and revolved throughout on the points that every human life is a Divine plan and that God is helping every life though we will not always know when that help comes.

The speaker enforced his theme with indisputable arguments and an unctuous that was as profound as it was impressive.

A large congregation was present to partake of the spiritual refreshments which emanated not only from the pulpit but also from the chorus choir loft.

The seventh sermon in this able and logical series will be given next Sabbath forenoon when the minister's subject will be "No Cause for Shame."

**MR. MOULTON RETIRES**

Gives Up Position as Driver After Years of Service

John Moulton, the oldest employe of the Frank Jones Brewing Company with the exception of one other man, Timothy Clifford, retired from the position of driver on Saturday after forty years of service.

Mr. Moulton's service dates back to the days of the old wooden brewery, where he worked before becoming a driver.

He was born in Dover in 1840 and later the family moved to Badger's Island and he attended school in Kittery. His father was an excellent mechanic and worked on many famous ships launched from this city and from Badger's Island.

Mr. Moulton entered the employ of the late Frank Jones in 1866 and has been an unusually steady man, faithful in his duties and one for whom Mr. Jones and the officers of the company always had a good word.

He will be assigned to a position at the plant.

**AT THE NAVY YARD**

The tug Sloux is making ready for her trip to fix the buoys to be used in the trial of the New Jersey on March 26.

The prison ship Southern took on 200 tons of coal today (Monday). The work was done, as usual, by the prisoners.

Civil Engineer Parks will give an illustrated lecture in the ordnance building this (Monday) evening, on "Facts and Fictions." He was formerly stationed on that island. Officers of the navy yard and friends from this city have been invited.

Robert B. Billings, laborer in the construction and repair department, has returned from a sick leave.

The boiler-makers of the steam engineering department are busy finishing the work on the large smoke pipes of the U. S. S. Cuba.

A test was made of the fire pumps on the tug Nezinscott today (Monday) and their work and the stream they forced out were pleasing to the officials who watched the test.

**APPOINTED DRIVER**

James McCabe has been appointed driver of the Frank Jones Brewing Company's delivery wagon, in place of John Moulton, who has retired after forty years of service.

**ANNUAL MEETING**

The annual business meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church will be held in the vestry on Wednesday afternoon and evening.

Municipal affairs are everywhere the subject of spirited discussion.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 O'CLOCK A. M., March 27, 1906, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Hand tools, arsenious acid, cooling buckets, salt water pump, soap powder. Application for proposals should be forwarded to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., or to the Bureau, U. S. N. H. WARRIS, Paymaster General, U. S. N. H., 2-2-06.

Mar. 12, 1906.

**DON'T FORGET**  
**THE SALE**  
AT  
**Canney's Music Store.**

**WHO IS ENTITLED TO THE CREDIT**

The Man Whose Name Has Been A Household Word in New England

**FRANK JONES**

He Devoted 60 Years of His Life to Producing An Ale which no competitor has yet been able to Imitate or Equal-It has succeeded because it is brewed under scientific conditions.

**THE ALE THAT IS RIGHT**  
Made From the Perfection of  
**HOPS AND BARLEY**

Barley that is Refined and Prepared

In the Monster Malt Houses at

The Brewery

IT COSTS MORE TO BREW THE  
**FRANK JONES PORTSMOUTH, N. H. ALE**  
THAN ANY OTHER

**WHY NOT HAVE THE BEST**

**Our Line For Spring**

Includes A Fine Assortment Of

Foreign and Domestic

Suitings

In Plain and Fancy

in all the

Leading Shades

Clays and Domestic Serges,

Unfinished Worsted,

Cheviots, Vestings in

Wool and Silk

Cotton and Linen Duck.

**MILITARY AND NAVAL TAILORING**

**CHARLES J. WOOD.**

5 Pleasant Street.

**THOMAS R. SANDFORD, THE TAILOR**

At L. D. Britton's Express Office.

TELEPHONE 58-2.

Would you put your Chronometer in the hands of a Blacksmith for adjustment or would you give it to a Watchmaker? I A TAILOR AND KNOW MY BUSINESS. Let me do your work. You will find that it is done RIGHT and the price is SATISFACTORY. A splendid line of Woollens for Spring and Summer. I not removed. I am at the same place.

22 Daniel St., D. L. Britton's Express Office, Portsmouth

**Swamp-Root as Well as the Kidney and Bladder Trouble.**

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, encourages idleness, saps the vigor and cheerfulness, and soon disappears when the kidneys are out of order.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine smells like the flesh, or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder, and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a Home of Swamp-Root pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

**A New Hotel**  
at the **Old Stand**  
**\$250,000** has just been spent

Remodeling, Refurnishing, and Redecorating the

**HOTEL EMPIRE**

Broadway, Empire Square & 63d St.  
**NEW YORK CITY.**

Restaurant and Service Unexcelled

**Splendid Location**  
Most Modern Improvements  
Allure carriages or transfer to door  
Subway and C. stations 2 minutes  
Hotel fronting on three streets  
Electric Clocks, Telephones and Automatic Lighting Devices in every room

**Moderate Rates**  
**MUSIC**  
W. Johnson Quinn, Proprietor  
Send for guide of New York Free

**OLIVER W. NAM.**  
(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)

**60 Market Street.**

**Furniture Dealer**

**AND**

**Undertaker.**

NIGHT CALLS 62 and 64 Market street, or at residence cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.

Telephone 59-2.

**The Product Of The**  
**7-20-4**  
10c. Cigar Factory

now larger than that of any individual manufacturer in New England. The name R. G. Sullivan stamped on every cigar insures quality

**R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,**  
Manchester, N. H.

**COAL AND WOOD**  
**C. B. WALKER & CO.,**  
Commission Merchants  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**COAL AND WOOD**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**GIANT PYTHONS RAN AMUCK.**

**Dangerous Capture of Big Snakes an Exciting Incident of Vessel's Trip.**

The tramp steamship Indragambha is in port from Singapore with a snake stowaway. She has five Indian pythons aboard, consigned to a local animal dealer. Two of them are said to be the largest ever brought into this country. They are twenty-five feet long each, weigh about 275 pounds apiece and are about six inches thick. A man once caught in the folds of their bodies would be as helpless as a figure of paper mache.

While the Indragambha was ploughing through the harbor, the two largest pythons escaped in some unknown manner from the large wooden crates in which they were kept in a cabin adjoining the engine room. Their escape was not discovered until they reached the deck. There they spread consternation among the forty-two Europeans and seven Chinamen who compose the crew. The terror-stricken Orientals fled, screaming in all directions, leaving the pythons virtually in control of the ship.

The two reptiles were not so much bent, however. Apparently they merely wanted to sun themselves. Selecting a smooth spot on the forward hatch, they curled up to enjoy the warmth of the sunlight, oblivious of the panic they had created.

When Capt. Craven came on deck he found his crew gathered far aft, terror depicted on the faces of all. But Capt. Craven had had experience with pythons. So had Abdul bin Jangar, Lascar keeper of the pythons who had also been summoned. The captain ordered the crew to stand by on pain of the rope's end. Then the captain and Abdul proceeded to steal up on the apparently sleeping pythons. If you can get a good grip on a python around the neck just back of the head, he is practically helpless, says the captain. That is what the two men proposed to do.

The captain got his, but Abdul missed, and the python shot out from under him. It did not turn to strike, but wriggled its great body along the deck to the rigging of the foremast, which it mounted. There it knotted itself in the ratlines and left about four feet of tail hanging like a great whip.

The captain's python meanwhile did a mighty lot of squirming and twisting, but the crew now took courage, and a dozen or so sat on him while the captain squeezed his neck. Then they looped ropes around him and carried him back to his crate.

It looked for awhile, however, as if the other python was going to retain his freedom as long as he chose. He had tied his knots with the skill of an able seaman. When any one came near him he lashed his great tail, noised his head threateningly and showed his fangs. From a vantage point several feet above them Mr. Python was an exceedingly dangerous proposition.

Capt. Craven was beginning to hink that about the only thing left for him to do was to put a bullet through his head, much as he regretted to destroy so valuable a reptile, when Abdul volunteered a scheme. He would go up the opposite rigging, cross over and come down on Mr. Python from above, while the captain diverted his attention below. It was a dangerous thing to do, as the big snake was fast becoming more and more vitalized by the warm sun. Its bite alone might have meant the loss of an arm.

However, Abdul climbed bravely up on one side and came stealthily down on the other, the captain teasing the python cautiously the while with a stick. The ruse was successful. With a quick clutch Abdul got the snake behind the head, first with one hand, then with both, and held on. The python came quickly to his rescue and the crew followed. It took eight men to drag the beast to the deck, so powerful was its purchase on the ratlines. He was returned to his crate without accident, but the whole crew, as well as the participants in his capture, breathed sighs of relief when at last the monster was under lock and key again.

The Indragambha brought also thirty-nine monkeys, an orang-outang, a leopard and several other tropical animals. — N. Y. Sun.

**African Dwarf Trees.**

With dwarf trees in Japan the world is familiar. But they only illustrate how nature can be subordinated to the artificial under the human will. A vegetation dwarfed by nature was unknown until recently. A German explorer, however, is stated to have recently discovered, near the southwest coast of Africa, a forest of dwarf trees about six inches in height. The forest stands on a plain about 500 feet above sea level and is at all times exposed to the strong winds. The trunks of these trees develop to a circumference of about four and one-half feet, but never to a greater height than twenty-four inches. They bear a tuft of long, horizontal leaves, and these give the impression from a distance of tables standing side by side as far as the eye can reach.—Exchange.

**Drinking Among School Children.**

Out of forty-nine school children in the lowest class at Nordhausen, Germany, the medical officer reports that thirty-eight had drunk wine, forty, punch, and all more or less heavily; and out of a class of twenty-eight, sixteen confessed to having been drunk.

A statue of the Sumerian King Darius, found at Hamza, Babylonia, recently, is believed to date back to 459 B. C.

**USES FOR CHICKEN FEATHERS**

**What Becomes of Those from Ducks, Geese and Turkeys.**

One turkey supplies more different grades of feathers than a season's receipts of turkeys show. Different grades of turkeys, and although five cents a pound covers the range of difference in value of the toughest old-turkey and the plumpest young hen, the feathers sell at 3-5 cents a pound for the body feathers, up to 40 cents a pound for the fine tail feathers.

Local poultry men sort six to eight grades of turkey feathers and the buyers make even more assortments, the feathers being used for as many different purposes. The small body feathers, which are used for pillows and feather beds, are worth about five cents a pound for common mixed. White feathers are worth more, according to grade, bringing a normally about three times the price paid for mixed feathers.

The fine tail feathers used for dust-covers are kept separate and sell for about 10 cents a pound and the "skirt" feathers are worth nearly as much. The wing and "point" feathers are also carefully saved and sold to manufacturers of featherbone and other substitutes for whalebone, and the larger ones find their way to milliners, after being made over, cleaned and dyed. Some of the small feathers are made up into artificial bird breasts and tails that adorn countless bonnets. They may cause the bonnet owners a twinge of conscience for wearing such a beautiful bird when in reality, they are wearing a bunch of cleverly arranged chicken or turkey feathers.

Duck feathers are worth about 35 cents a pound and goose feathers range from 60 cents a pound for white to 50 cents for mixed. Dealers say the principal reason that goose feathers are worth more than the finest turkey and chicken feathers is that, aside from being fluffier, there is an absence of odor to them that can not be overcome entirely in chicken and turkey feathers. The reason that white chicken and turkey feathers are worth more than mixed, however, is that they are available for mixing with the better grades for pillows.

Most of the chicken feathers go in the five to ten cents a pound class, to be used for cheap feather beds and pillows, the white feathers being saved separate and bringing a good premium over the mixed grades. Fine tail and wing feathers are saved separately, selling as high as 40 cents.

Feathers shipped from this market are packed in bales of 200 pounds or in six foot sacks. The tail and wing feathers are usually packed in boxes and sometimes tied in neat bundles.

Five chickens will give a pound of feathers, and with Indianapoli's farms killing two or three thousand chickens a day for home consumption and shipment this market has nearly two tons of feathers a week to sell. A week's output can be packed in twenty bales, 4x5x3 feet each, but if the feathers were left loose they would fill a house.

A single carload of feathers shipped to Cincinnati yesterday contained about six tons. They cost the shipper more than \$1,000. Cincinnati and Chicago are good buyers of all grades of feathers, most of the local shipments going to those cities.—From the Indianapolis News.

**The Grand Canyon of Arizona.**

This terrific gash is more than two hundred miles long and more than a mile deep, and its area exceeds two thousand square miles. From the El Tovar rim, on which I stand, to the gleaming, snow-veined crags on the opposite side of this stupendous cleft the distance is thirteen miles. Human vision cannot take in the full extent of this wide pageant of terror and glory, nor is it within the capacity of words to set forth its overwhelming splendor. The plain on which I stand is nearly eight thousand feet above the sea level, and here, in a prodigious fissure—garnet, abrupt, frightful and wonderful—are assembled mountains, valleys, enormous rocks, precipitous crags, ravines of mystery and forests of gloom, through which the black waters of the Colorado rush onward, in their restless flow, and over which the dauntless eagle wings his upward flight to meet the sun. All the forms are here that imagination could construct, and all the colors are here that glow in sunset skies. Far down in the subterranean vista the forests show like green lawns. Not less than the seven geological periods in the physical history of the planet are displayed in the layers of broken rock—blue, green, gray, red, brown, blue, pink, orange and alabaster, with many other mingled hues—that constitute the walls of the colossal gorge; walls that seem continuous and unbroken, yet everywhere are rifted with lateral fissures, the beds of mountain streams that swell the flood of the great Colorado river. The American continent has nowhere else a spectacle to show commensurate with this in beauty, grandeur and awe.—Pacific Monthly.

**Binks—Do you mean to say that Cop is a polisher by trade?**

Dinks—"I just saw him put a hard wood finish on an obstreperous prisoner."

Chrysanthemums, it is said, were cultivated in China before the eleventh century.

**REVOLUTION'S UNSEEN POWER**

**Formations of Leagues and Leaders Hurt the People's Cause.**

The secret of much of the force of the Russian revolutionary party—which is at times all powerful—would seem to lie in the anonymity of its apostles and the disguise of its agitators, all of whom speak and act in the name of the entire nation, says that Contemporary Review. In tactics that party is ahead of all others, just as it is in earnestness, perseverance, enterprise and influence. It makes a few thousand members do the work of hundreds of thousands and then gets the country to think that millions are up in rebellion. It is a most powerful hypnotizing agency, always playing on the right key. The workingmen would be glad of higher wages, fewer hours and a voice in controlling their employers' capital, but they care little about political rights. A league is, therefore, at once formed, a council elected, and on the board sit a number of professional revolutionists, who turn the economic agitation into a political channel, draw up programmes and operate with strikes. The most influential "workingman" is a lawyer, who bears a double name, one in his capacity as "operative," the other as man of the law. The peasant wants more land and would sign a bond with Beelzebub himself in return for ten or fifteen acres, but cares naught for legislative assemblies or writs of habeas corpus. The moujik is devoted to the Czar, believes in God and instinctively dislikes students and so-called "intelligents." But the party, always equal to the occasion, organizes a "peasants' league," has a council selected and holds a congress in Moscow, which solemnly condemns the government passes Draconian resolutions, invites the peasants to be up and doing. \* \* \* And when the principal peasants on this council are arrested they reveal themselves as literary gods, sojourning among the lowly; they are not horny-handed farmers, but poets, men of letters, archaeologists. Then, again, the blue-jackets are sometimes not at all amenable to temptation, but, nothing daunted, the revolutionists dispatch them armed as naval officers to proselytize them and persuade them to revolt. And the ruse succeeds. Army officers, engineers and others can be improvised in like manner almost; at a moment's notice. The end sanctifies the means. "All is fair in war, and we are at war with the autocracy and bureaucracy and all their friends and followers." It is thus that a few thousand resolute men have moved a nation to 140,000,000 to its depths.

**How the Earth is Weighed.**

The world is to be weighed once more. It has been weighed before, but so long ago that modern scientists are not satisfied with the accuracy of the figures, and so the work will be done again. Most interesting project will be this expedition to Egypt to determine the earth's weight. The mere idea sounds chimerical, and yet it is one of the simplest of scientific propositions. First, the weight of the pyramid will be ascertained, and then the weight of the earth estimated from its proportionate size. More than half a century ago pendulums were swung, under the direction of the famous astronomer, Airy, at the top and bottom of a coal pit in England. A comparison of their times of swing showed how heavy the whole earth was compared with the outermost thin shell or a thickness equal to the depth of the pit. As geologists were able to give a fair estimate of the weight of this shell of surface rock, to calculate the weight of the entire world became a mere matter of multiplication. As Airy used this thin shell of known thickness as a basis for getting at the weight of the world, so the scientists who will be selected by the Survey Department to go to Egypt will make use of the great pyramid as an intermediary. It is argued that their estimate of the weight of the earth will be much more accurate than Airy's because the weight of the pyramid can be more easily estimated than that of the thin shell used by Airy. In the forthcoming project the pendulums will be swung at the apex of the pyramid and in the chambers at its center and base.

But what part will the pendulum play in the project, and how can the weight of the pyramid be determined by the swinging of a pendulum? Simply by the power of a large or small body exerting its power of attracting. Without going into unnecessary figures it may be explained that the pull one body exercises over another is in proportion to its size. With this principle laid down the reason for the swinging of the pendulum from the pyramid can be seen at once. From the force exerted by the pyramid in pulling the swinging pendulum from its natural course the weight of the pyramid can be estimated. With the weight of the pyramid as a basis the scientists will only have to figure in its way.

The number of cubic miles in the earth is about 559,339,000,000; each cubic mile contains 147,200,000,000 cubic feet; and each cubic foot upon the average whatever the weight (estimated from the experiment at the pyramids), the combination of figures, it will be seen, presents no great difficulty when once the preliminary stage of the project is passed.

**New Kind of Broker.**

A woman who appeared in a London police court the other day was described as a "pawning agent." She makes her living by pawning things for her neighbors, who pay her a commission because they believe she can secure larger loans than they could.

**GROWTH OF WAPITI'S ANTLERS**

**Wonderful Structure That is Built in Four Months' Time.**

About the end of the winter—that is, in mid-March—the antlers of the year before break off flush with their base an inch or more above the skull; usually they are found close together, showing that they fell nearly at the same time.

At first the place of each antler is a broad, raw spot. In a few days it shows a thick, rounded pad of blood-gorged skin. This swells rapidly and in a fortnight the great bulbous fuzzy horn beginning has shot up to a height of several inches. At exactly the right time, place and in just the right direction a bump comes forth to be the foundation of the brow time.

In a few more days the bezel time is projected by the invisible architect. In a month the structure is nearly a foot high and all enveloped in a turd mass of feverish, throbbing blood vessels—the scaffolding and workmen of this surprising structure. Night and day the work is pushed with astounding speed, and in four months this skyscraper is finished—a wonderful structure, indeed, for a score of nature's forces have toiled, a myriad of invisible workmen have done their part and an edifice that according to ordinary rules should have taken a lifetime is here rushed through in a summer and all in absolute silence.

August sees the building done, but it is still cluttered with scaffolding. The supplies of blood at the base are reduced and finally discontinued. The antler is no longer in vital touch with the animal; it begins to die. The sensitiveness leaves each part, the velvet covering soon dries, cracks and peels, and the stag assists the process of clearing off the skin by scraping his horns on the brushwood. September sees him fully armed in his spears of dead bone, strong in body, glorying in his weapons and his strength and ready to battle with all comers—Scribner's Magazine.

**Evolution of the Backbone.**

The history of the backbone, like that of most life, is not altogether a majestic upward evolution; it has its tragedies and its setbacks, its hopes and failures. In the waters along our seashore are creatures, some sponge or lichen-like, others with strange bulb-like bodies, growing on the end of long stalks. Almost we call them plants. But they hold a secret from the crabs and snails which crawl about, and when the fishes brush against them—if their poor dull sense only knew it—they might claim a blood brotherhood.

When they were young, for a little while a gristly cord was theirs also, but this, with all the hopes that such a beginning brings, of fish, of bird, of man even, soon melted away, and there they stood and sway in the watery currents, never to know of the opportunity which nature has snatched from them—why, who can tell?

In sharks, the backbone has become jointed and flexible, and a rude kind of skull is present, but still more important is the presence of four fins, which correspond to the four legs of lizards and to the wings and legs of birds. A curious basket-like skeleton protects the delicate gills, and it is probable that this existed long before the limbs appeared. All is still of gristly cartilage.

In the higher fishes, bone replaces the cartilage; and when the lowly tadpole—fish-like at first, swimming about by means of the fin around its tail—pushes forth his legs and climbs upon the land, our skeleton is well on its way birdward.

Reptiles or old took to trees; their backbones grew less flexible so that they might safely sail through the air; feathers replaced scales; two fingers of each hand were lost, and one from each foot; teeth disappeared; a beak of horn proved best; intelligence increased and the forehead rose high, and behold—a bird!—Outing Magazine.

**A Cunning Spy.**

The manner of communication practiced by the Russian spies before Sebastopol was in many cases original. One Giacomo, a Greek, kept a canteen near the Allies' right battery. This gentleman had a strange fancy for shells, and every day about noon he sent some one to bring him any shells that had not been exploded. He always sent in one direction and to one certain spot, and, sure enough, there was always one of these missiles lying unexploded, seemingly as if it only wanted fetching. This curiosity in the canteen-keeper very soon caused others to have their suspicions and on examining carefully a shell that he had sent for a nice scroll was found inside. The shell was a dummy, and his instructions were forwarded to him by this strange messenger, but how he communicated with Sebastopol never transpired.

**Suppleness of the hand.**

According to Sir James Crichton Browne the hand begins to lose its suppleness when the individual is about forty years of age. The scale of wages in the button trade, for example, is a good indication of this tendency of the hand to grow old so early in life. At his very best in his prime, a skillful button maker can make six thousand, two hundred and forty ivory buttons a day on his lathe. For this he receives forty-five shillings a week. When the workman is sixty-five years of age he can seldom make more than twenty shillings, this providing that he still enjoys sound health.

**WHEN MAIL WAS 25 HALF OUNCE**

**Riders of the Pony Express and the Record Made by "Buffalo Bill."**

The world's schedule for organized and "schedule" riding was made by the Pony Express. Never before nor since has mail been carried so fast, so far and so long; merely by horse power; and if I am not in error, never elsewhere have horses been so steadfastly spurred in any regular service, says Charles F. Lumis, in "McClure's."

The Pony Express carried mail between the East and California (at \$5 per half ounce) for about two years. It ran from Independence to San Francisco, 1,950 miles. Its time was ten days, and it never needed eleven. It employed 500 of the fastest horses that could be found, all Western horses, 200 station keepers and eighty riders. It had 190 stations—crowded down the throat of the wilderness, sixty-five to 100 miles (or even more) apart, according as water chances. The rider was allowed two minutes to change horses and mails at a station.

William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," was the most famous of the Pony Express riders—and as a fourteen-year-old "kid" got his first "job" from the man that invented the Pony Express. Cody made the record here—a round-trip ride (necessitated by the killing of his relief) of 384 miles without stops, except to change horses and to swallow one hazy meal.

Another of the Pony Express riders, Jack Keetley, made a run of 340 miles in thirty-one hours; and another, Jim Moore, rode 280 miles in fourteen hours and forty-six minutes!

Such men got \$100 to \$125 per month and "found." Their mail was limited to fifteen pounds. Postage was \$5 per half ounce for some time; then the government ordered it cut down to \$1 per half ounce, at which figure it stayed till the completion of the overland telegraph to San Francisco (October 22, 1861) ended the life of this gallant enterprise.

**Pepys as a Playgoer.**

In the methods of producing plays, Pepys's period of playgoing was coeval with many most important innovations which seriously affected the presentation of Shakespeare on the stage. The chief was the substitution of women for boys in female roles, says the Fortnightly Review. During the first few months of Pepys's theatrical experience boys were still taking the women's parts. That the practice survived in the first days of Charles II's reign we know from the well worn anecdote that when the King went behind the scenes to inquire why the play of Hamlet, which he had come to see, was so late in commencing, he was answered that the Queen was not yet shaved. But in the opening month of 1661, within five months of the first visit to the theatre, the reign of the boys ended. On January 3 of that year Pepys writes that he "first saw women come upon the stage." Next night he makes entry of a boy's performance of a woman's part, and that is the final record of boys masquerading as women in the English theatre. I believe the practice now survives nowhere except in Japan. This mode of representation has always been a great puzzle to students of Elizabethan drama. It is difficult to imagine what boys in Shakespeare's day, if they were anything like boys of our own day, made of such parts as Lady Macbeth or Cleopatra. Before, however, Pepys saw Shakespeare's work on the stage the usurpation of the boys was over.

It was after the Restoration, too, that scenery, rich costume and scenic machinery became, to Pepys's delight, regular features of the theatre. When the diarist saw Hamlet "done with scenes" for the first time he was most favorably impressed. Musical accompaniment was known to pre-Restoration days; but the orchestra was now for the first time placed on the floor of the house in front of the stage, instead of in a side gallery. The musical accompaniment or plays developed rapidly and the methods of opera were applied to many of Shakespeare's pieces, notably to "The Tempest" and "Macbeth."

**In a Fishing Village.**

It would be difficult to find throughout England a finer looking and healthier set of women than those in a Yorkshire fishing village, clear-skinned and bright-eyed, with slender, upright figures, and usually with three or four splendid sturdy children clinging round their skirts. They are living proofs that work, and extremely hard work, does not affect the health. Every evening at sunset, during the summer the fishing boats go out, and the women come down and help launch the boats. No easy task this; it is very picturesque, but to do it every muscle must be strained and every sense be alert, and when some forty boats have to be helped out every night it means a considerable addition to the day's work, which includes—besides the ordinary household tasks—bringing up the nets, spreading them out to dry every day, and boiling them in a solution of tar every week or so in order to preserve them.

Then, as the days shorten, the fishing times change, and during the coldest part of the year every wife comes out with a light lantern between two and three o'clock in the morning to speed her lord on his way, or, should the tide be low, to dig for bait. A hard life, one would say, and yet these women are happy and contented, living only for husband and children.

**BOTTLE TREE OF AUSTRALIA**

**Peculiarity of Trees Found Growing Near the Coast.**

The vegetation of Australia is different from that of any other country. The various species number about ten thousand, which is a far greater number than is to be found in Europe. A peculiarity of the trees found growing near the coast is the vertical direction of the foliage, which allows the sunlight to pass easily through the leaves. Many curious trees are found, but none is more remarkable than the bottle tree, or boobab. The peculiarity of the tree is found in its abnormal trunk, which, as compared with other forest trees, is out of all proportion to its branches. Sometimes the trunk is nearly spherical, resembling a huge inverted cork. The peculiar nature of its growth is soft wood is responsible for the juvenescence. The tissues contain large quantities of moisture in the form of mucilage, indeed, in time of drought the trees are often felled and the wood broken up into small pieces. This the cattle devour with great relish. The fruit takes the form of a thin-shelled, gourdlike capsule covered with a thin green velvety pile. In some examples they are equal in size to small coconuts. When ripe they contain a flourlike powder having a peculiar acid flavor not unlike cream of tartar. The fruit remaining attached to the branches for a considerable time after the leaves have fallen. The flower which precedes the fruit is white, somewhat like those of the eucalyptus, its center being filled with a cloud of slender white stamens. The African baobab has the peculiarity of hanging its fruit from the branches by means of long cordlike stems something from a foot and a half to two feet in length. In common with the dragon trees of Tenerife, the boobabs are regarded as the slowest growing trees and the longest lived members of the vegetable world.

This dragon tree of Tenerife was one of the wonders of the vegetable kingdom. It stood near the town of Oratava, on the island of Tenerife, and many travellers examined and measured it. Meyen found it to be seventy-five feet high and forty-eight in girth. Just above the ground it was seventy-nine feet in circumference. Humboldt found it and when he measured it discovered that it had not changed in size since the days of the French adventurers, the Betheroult, who seized the island in the fifteenth century, some four centuries before. The trunk was hollow and a staircase had been erected inside by which one could ascend to the height at which the branches began. This relic of ages was unfortunately destroyed by a hurricane in 1867.

**Milan's Great Appetite.**

"From early times Milan has enjoyed a reputation for the gorgeously and heaviness of its banquets," writes Rapinot Mackenzies from Rome. "Gordot attributed to the Milanese an insatiable love of the good things of the table in the following words, which have been handed down to us: 'They (the Milanese) can neither take a walk, a drive, or amuse themselves in any way, without conversing on the all engrossing theme of eating. At the play, in the heart of their families, even at the spiritual conference, they cannot resist indulging in their favorite topic.' Even in modern times Milan retains her old reputation. At Christmas time one can see that she eats well. A walk through her streets will reveal shops laden with all good things necessary for the festive season. The beef is prime—none better in all Italy—the turkeys and chickens fattened to a nicety, and the vegetables like one vast garden. Perhaps there is a touch of the barbaric in this display. It is true that in that thriving city of northern Italy they work well and long, giving the lie to those who prate of Latin laziness, but it is truer still that they eat much. A glance back at earlier days reveals the fact that Baricetti, in the sixteenth century, draws a comparison between the English and the Lombards, likening them to wolves, not on account of their roughness or manner, for they were ever cordial and hospitable, but because of their voracity in eating and the number and length of their repasts. In the family now, could live for three days on the ample supply which was then deemed necessary for one person. Until Milan lost the influence of France, the Milanese cooking was of a primitive nature. Their banquets were prodigious in length and quality, but lacking in delicacy.

"With this as a background, with the passing of time, the fancy of these good people increased. The markets of Milan became world-famous. The Verriere was a market for produce of all kinds. There were to be found meat and vegetables in and out of season. Its fame spread throughout the plains of Lombardy, and all neighboring cities knew of its glory.

The French Nobility of Today.

France's nobility is exactly twice as numerous now as it was before the great revolution of 1789 years ago, which was aimed at the aristocracy, and by which all titles of nobility were abolished. Previous to that time there were 238 French princes and dukes; today there are 460. At the beginning of the nineteenth century there were in all 83,000 titled persons in France, among whom less than 20,000 had a legal right to a coat of arms. There are now, in the thirty-third year of the (third) republic, 100,000 individuals only possessed of pretensions of nobility. At the time when the nobility was all powerful in France the aggregate fortunes of the aristocracy amounted to one-tenth only of the wealth possessed by the nobility today.



BOX RISES ..... 5:50 MOON RISES 12:44 A. M.  
SUN SETS ..... 6:54 FULL MOON ..... 12:44 P. M.  
LENGTH OF DAY 12:04

NEW MOON, March 24th, 10:50 a. m., evening, W.  
First Quarter, April 1st, 11:20 a. m., evening, W.  
Full Moon, April 8th, 10:10 a. m., morning, W.  
Last Quarter, April 15th, 10:50 a. m., evening, W.

## THE TEMPERATURE

The temperature at THE HERALD office at two o'clock this afternoon was forty degrees above zero.

## CITY BRIEFS.

Samantha returns Wednesday. Chief Varrell's first real fire. It begins to look like a late Spring. Only one more full day of Winter. The new moon is due next Saturday.

Easter Sunday is four weeks from yesterday.

"As Ye Sow" is soon to be seen at Music Hall.

Spring will find plenty of snow on the ground.

Winter ends and Spring begins on Wednesday.

The quick hitch arguments are still being heard.

Social activity seems to have lessened a little.

Sunday's was the biggest blaze in several weeks.

Sleighing at this time of year is not often enjoyed.

The "wearing of the green" was conspicuous Saturday.

See Shepard's moving pictures at Music Hall tonight.

Many Portsmouth people are interested in motor boats.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

March, most people say, seems to be passing rather slowly.

New Castle appropriated money to fight the brown-tail moth.

It doesn't look much like early season baseball in this vicinity.

Portsmouth will be proud of its new combination chemical truck.

Portsmouth has probably seen the last of Sheehan and Sullivan.

The reign of Winter is practically over according to the calendar.

A large throng attended the St. Patrick's concert Saturday evening.

Summer resort people are beginning to get ready for the season of 1906.

Coal shipments by rail from Portsmouth have been unusually heavy of late.

Portsmouth local news not infrequently comes across the Atlantic cable.

The horsemen now have an opportunity to settle some of their arguments.

Strawberries were being sold for twenty-five cents a box in Boston on Saturday.

For the first time in ten weeks, a week without a city government meeting has arrived.

There will be sleighing for some days yet, unless there should be a heavy rain storm.

There was much interest in Judge Simes's decision in the cases of Sullivan and Sheehan Saturday.

The damage to telegraph wires caused by the storm of March 9 has not yet been fully repaired.

A number of Portsmouth people saw Richard Mansfield during his recent engagement in Boston.

The snowshoe experts have taken advantage of the opportunities afforded by the storm of Thursday.

The St. Patrick's day concert was decidedly successful from both an artistic and financial point of view.

Some householders in this city are preparing for a possible coal strike by laying in large supplies of coal.

The abolition of the two kindergartens is opposed by the majority of the board of instruction members.

The last North Church parish gathering of the season will be held in the chapel on Middle street on Wednesday evening.

The Samantha Allen entertainment will be repeated at Freeman's Hall Wednesday evening, March 21. All seats 25 cents; tickets for March 15 will admit.

The Irish Ladies' choir did not keep its engagement in Dover last month, the members deciding to return to Ireland before the date of the concert in the Cochocho City.

## DID GOOD WORK

## Fire Fighters On Their Mettle Sunday

## \$2,000 FIRE IN BARN OF AUGUST HETT

## Tenement House District Threatened By The Flames

## SERVICE OF CHIEF VARRELL AND HIS MEN MUCH COMMENDED

Box 46 was sounded at about a quarter to eleven o'clock on Sunday forenoon, calling the Portsmouth Fire Department to a fierce fire which gutted and destroyed the large barn of August Hett on Cornwall street.

The fire is thought to have been caused by a spark from a passing locomotive.

The response of the firemen was made in remarkably quick time, and the work of Chief Engineer Varrell, and his men received and deserved the highest praise from those who were eye witnesses of it.

The quick response of the apparatus and its effective work were undoubtedly instrumental in preventing a loss of thousands of dollars, as the fire, fanned by a high wind, was in the heart of the tenement house district.

The shingles on some of the nearby roofs were ignited, but the flames were easily extinguished.

There was some hay in the barn, and a large quantity of rigging, blocks etc., which, when new, cost the owner sixteen hundred dollars.

The total loss will be about \$2,000. Mr. Hett on Sunday returned from a two weeks' stay in New York.

## FINE ORGAN RECITAL

## First Of Lenten Series Given At North Church

An unusually fine organ recital, the first of a series of four to be given during Lent, was enjoyed by a large company at the North Church on Saturday afternoon.

The selections by Lyman Almy Perkins, the organist of the church, were splendidly rendered and the program might have been longer very much to the satisfaction of the audience.

The vocal numbers were by John W. Mitchell and his musical voice was never heard to better advantage.

The numbers of the program were selections from the works of such composers as Douglas, Handel, Rogers, Rossini, Schumann and Woodman and their interpretation by Mr. Perkins and Mr. Mitchell left nothing to be desired.

The program follows:

Prelude and Allegra quasi Fantasia, Ernest Douglas  
Aria, "Every Valley Shall be Exalted," Messiah, Handel  
Suite for organ, James H. Rogers  
Prologue, March, Intermezzo, Toccata.  
Aria, Cujus Animam, Stabat Mater, Rossini  
a Abenlied, Schumann  
b. Epithalamium, Woodman

## MARINE MAKES TROUBLE

## Man In Uniform Shows Decided Antipathy For Windows

Albert Cole, a marine on the prison ship Southey, got decidedly busy this (Monday) morning at half-past seven on Market street. He thought the hardware dealers needed money and started in to break a few windows.

Albert's little stunt was probably due to the reaction of bad booze and the usual despondency that affects the consumer on a Monday.

He kicked in one of B. M. Tilton's windows without ceremony and was soon doing the skidoo to the police station, impelled by the proprietor, who is beginning to believe that his place is receiving more than its share

It is simpler than most people think, besides being intensely fascinating. Beautiful results are obtained by the light of an ordinary window or by fresh light.

**KODAK**  
Home Portraiture

KODAKS  
\$5.00 to \$35.  
BROWNIE  
CAMERAS  
\$1.00 to \$9.00

LET US SHOW YOU  
**H. P. Montgomery,**  
6 Pleasant Street

of attention from freaks of all kinds.

After "Bert" had turned his friend Cole over to the police, the latter made another hit at the police station. While he was being booked by Officer West, he grabbed the instand from the desk and did a little sharp-shooting at the police station window behind the judge's chair. The heavy glass ink receptacle struck the sash, breaking the glass and the wood. It came back with a bound and discolored the floor with dark blue.

Again Cole was seized and hustled into a cell to sleep off the bubbles on his thinking tank, in order to tell the court on Tuesday what commission he is getting from the glazier for putting these fancy touches on windows.

## NINETY-FOUR YEARS OLD

## Mrs. Lydia B. Hall Has Attained Advanced Age

Mrs. Lydia B. Hall quietly observed the ninety-fourth anniversary of her birth on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ruth Q. Spiney, on Spinney road. There was no planned celebration of the day, but Mrs. Hall received the congratulations of many friends and numerous gifts of flowers.

Mrs. Hall is enjoying health unusual for one of her advanced age and retains possession of her faculties to a remarkable degree. She is a lady of cheerful disposition and has led a very active life. Even at ninety-four, she keeps herself constantly employed in the performance of simple duties.

Her surroundings at the home of her daughter lack little of the ideal.

## DIED VERY SUDDENLY

## Mrs. James C. Brown Succumbed to Heart Disease

Mrs. Charlotte A. F. (Webster) Brown, died very suddenly this (Monday) forenoon at her home on State street. She was lying upon a lounge and suddenly rolled onto the floor. Dr. Lance was hurriedly summoned from next door and after an examination pronounced the lady dead. The cause of death was heart disease.

Mrs. Brown had not been well, but her illness was not considered serious.

She is survived by her husband, James C. Brown, and by one daughter, Miss Ella Brown. Her age was seventy-seven years.

Mrs. Brown comes of an old Portsmouth family and was a much respected lady. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Webster and was the last surviving member of her family.

## SUNDAY COAL TRAINS

## Necessary to Relieve Congestion of Local Yard

Four extra coal trains were run between Portsmouth and Manchester on Sunday to clear the yard here of a large number of cars of coal that had been stored on the tracks owing to the last snow storm.

Extra coal trains on the Southern division of the Boston and Maine between these points on Sunday are not often run.

## NOTICE

Osgood Lodge, No. 48, I. O. O. F. Brothers:—The special train for Lynn Tuesday, March 20, will leave promptly at 6.25 p. m.

Regalia supplied on the train.  
HOWARD ANDERSON, Sec'y.  
GEO. H. MUDGETT, N. G.

## PERSONALS

Dennis Lynch passed Saturday in Boston and Lowell.

Charles Edward Almy passed Sunday with his family in this city.

Miss Viola Redden of Boston passed Sunday at her home in this city.

Mrs. H. O. Follansbee of Concord is passing a week with relatives in Portsmouth.

Rufus N. Elwell has been secured as speaker for the Grand Army post at Exeter on Memorial day.

Mrs. Willard Lewis of Walpole, Mass., is visiting her sisters, the Misses Goodrich of Vaughan street.

James H. Driscoll, who left here for California a month ago, is now located on North Olive street, Los Angeles.

John H. Messer of Augusta, Ga., formerly of this city, is visiting among old time friends in Portsmouth.

Joseph Mack of New York, representing Shepard's moving pictures, arrived in this city this (Monday) morning.

Frank W. Ferguson of Boston passed Sunday in this city with his young son Donald and returns to his duties today.

Mrs. C. W. Test leaves tomorrow (Tuesday) for a visit of two weeks in New York city and her former home in Pittsburg, Pa.

Capt. Edward A. Weeks of steam-engineer four was the guest of the chief engineer of the Exeter fire department on Sunday.

Mrs. Helen Tracey and Miss Theo Tracey have returned to their home in Traceyville after a several week's stay in this city.

Miss Nellie Hurley of New York city has been called here by the illness of her mother, Mrs. Michael Hurley of Hanover street.

A son, Cedric Caesar Carpenter, was born to the wife of Surgeon Dudley Newcomb Carpenter, U. S. N., at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Comdr. and Mrs. William Winder, who have been at the Plymouth in San Francisco for the winter, are now at the Mare Island navy yard.

E. Percy Stoddard has returned from a tour of three weeks through the South and West, including a visit to New Orleans during the Mardi Gras.

Mrs. Casper F. Goodrich and her daughter Miss Gladys Goodrich, have taken apartments at the Berkeley Inn, Berkeley, where they contemplate passing the summer.

Howard L. Jackson was elected one of the directors of the Expressman's League of Boston, which met last week at Young's Hotel for the twenty-seventh annual banquet.

Intelligence comes from Asheville, N. C., to relatives in this city of the serious illness of George J. Laighton of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is at the home of his sister, Mrs. Henry S. Lambert of Asheville.

Capt. William H. Parker, U. S. M. C., who was recently detached from the Olympia and ordered to the marine barracks at Norfolk, Va., has been ordered to the Boston navy yard for temporary duty and an officer detailed to command guard of the New Jersey.

John O'Connor, Ralph Littlefield, Frank W. Randall, Shannon Wright, Charles D. Matthews, William B. Parker and Robert J. Atwell of this city, Edwin Brackett of Greenland and Herbert Jenness of Rye have returned from New Hampshire College to pass the ten days' vacation at their homes.

## MRS. JONES TO SELL SORRENTO ESTATE

Mrs. Frank Jones, it is said, will sell her handsome Summer home at Sorrento, Me., and pass the coming Summer with Mrs. Charles A. Sinclair. Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Sinclair were among the first to own estates at Sorrento.

## DIED OF SPOTTED FEVER

## Kittery Boy Victim of The Dread Disease

## ILL FOUR DAYS AND DEATH CAME SATURDAY

The first death from cerebro spinal meningitis or spotted fever in this vicinity in more than a year occurred on Saturday, when Robert C. Granfield, a sixteen year old boy of North Kittery, succumbed to the dread disease.

Young Granfield was taken ill Tuesday night, following a visit to this city to attend a horse auction. On his return home, the boy ate a hearty meal, but complained of feeling ill. Efforts were made to secure a physician, but it was not until two o'clock Wednesday morning that one was found, when Dr. Herbert L. Taylor of this city was called. Later, Dr. J. L. M. Willis of Eliot was also summoned.

The boy's illness developed into cerebro spinal meningitis, but Friday night he was more comfortable than he had previously been and Saturday morning he said that he felt much better. Early Saturday afternoon, however, he had what is described as a sudden ill turn and soon died.

Dr. Willis thinks that the disease may have developed from two blows on the head. One was the result of a fall on the ice two weeks ago or more and the other was received on the day before he was taken ill, the lad striking his head against a beam in a barn. The last blow was not a severe one, but it may have aggravated the injury to the head caused by the fall.

Young Granfield lived with his parents on what was formerly the home farm of Major Alexander Dennett, on the state road in North Kittery, about two and one-half miles from Portsmouth.

## WILL SOON RETIRE

## Engineer Gowen Has Seen Forty Years Of Service

Engineer Walter A. Gowen, who runs the Flying Yankee over the Eastern division, will soon retire, after nearly forty years of faithful service.

Mr. Gowen is planning to cease railroad work on the advent of the pension system, which is expected to begin next year.

His first work as engineer was with the Portsmouth, Saco and Portland railroad, running a freight between this city and Portland. While on this run, he met with his first accident and one that caused much damage to the rolling stock, besides killing three men.

The accident was due to the negligence of an assistant train dispatcher, Henry B. Wing, then on duty in this city, where trains were then dispatched. Other contributory causes were a gross error in judgment of Telegraph Operator Henry L. White at Kennebunk and recklessness on the part of the engineer and conductor of the other freight, the engineer of which was a Portsmouth man.

Mr. Gowen will be sixty years of age next month and despite the years he has been in the service he is considered one of the best engineers in the employ of the road. Mr. Gowen is a Grand Army man, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Boston and Maine Relief Association. He lives in Biddeford.

## THEY WILL HUSTLE

## Henderson's Point Contractors Expected To Be Done July 1

The dredging fleet expected here last week for the work of removing rock at Henderson's Point, which has been undergoing repairs, was delayed by the stormy weather. The fleet will get here as soon as the weather will permit, probably this week.

In addition to the dredger, the contractors will work one and perhaps two lighters, if this can be done, with both a night and a day force.

Supt. O. A. Foster this (Monday) morning, in conversation with a Herald reporter, said that he expected to have the work practically cleared up by the first of July.

The navy department discussed the operations with the contractors re-

cently and the officials were told that a hustle would be made to complete the remainder of the work.

## HAS NOT YET BEEN SOLD

The property of the Methodist parish on State street has not as yet been sold, but it is understood that the wardens have set a price. It is doubtful if the members of the church will get into their new house of worship during the coming Summer.

## HANDSOME SPECIAL NUMBER

The Billboard, the great weekly journal, devoted to theatrical and other amusement interests, has issued a handsome special Spring number, elaborately illustrated. There are numerous special articles dealing with Summer parks and other amusement topics.

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